

American

FORESTS

OCTOBER 1950

50 CENTS



75th Anniversary Issue

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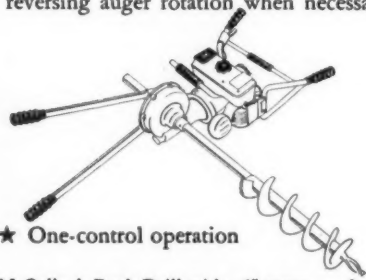
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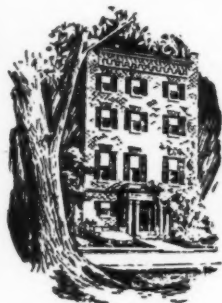
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OCTOBER, 1950
VOLUME 56
NUMBER 10



Managing Editor
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Jane Eastham

Art Director
James J. Fisher

Director of Advertising
Fred E. Hornaday



Advertising Representatives

George W. Stearns
420 Lexington Avenue
New York City

Harry W. Brown
333 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Lloyd Thorpe
209 Seneca Street
Seattle, Washington

B. M. Lufburrow
C & S National Bank Building
Atlanta, Georgia



The AFA

The American Forestry Association, publishers of *American Forests*, is a national organization— independent and non-political in character—for the advancement of intelligent management and use of forests and related resources of soil, water, wildlife and outdoor recreation. Its purpose is to create an enlightened public appreciation of these resources and the part they play in the social and economic life of the nation. Created in 1875, it is the oldest national forest conservation organization in America.

American FORESTS

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION



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Cover

The splendor of fall color is captured here in all its beauty by Mack Derick, master of scenic photography. He focused his camera on the birthplace of Calvin Coolidge at Plymouth in the heart of the Green Mountains for this pleasing effect. Mack is a native of Vermont, where the extent and importance of forestland, still covering fifty percent of a state settled in the earliest days of our country, give one the feeling forestry will never die. American Forests is indebted to Vermont Life, magazine of the Vermont Development Commission, for this color cover scene.

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CORPORATION



Champion is interested not alone in the utilization of wood, but also in the propagation of our forests. Forest fire prevention and fighting techniques are a part of Champion's forestry program.

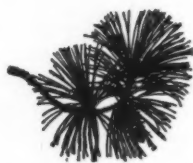
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First Cousin to the Forest



Forests were to be fostered for their own sake, as sources of timber, in the dawning idea of conservation. Soon came consciousness of the forest role in control and conservation of water. Later was learned the power of trees in the toughest tasks of soil erosion and silt control.

Now we see that conservation comes not in closed compartments, but as a unified program of land utilization. Valley and hill, forest and field, wild life and farm livestock—all are parts of the intricate, interlocking pattern.

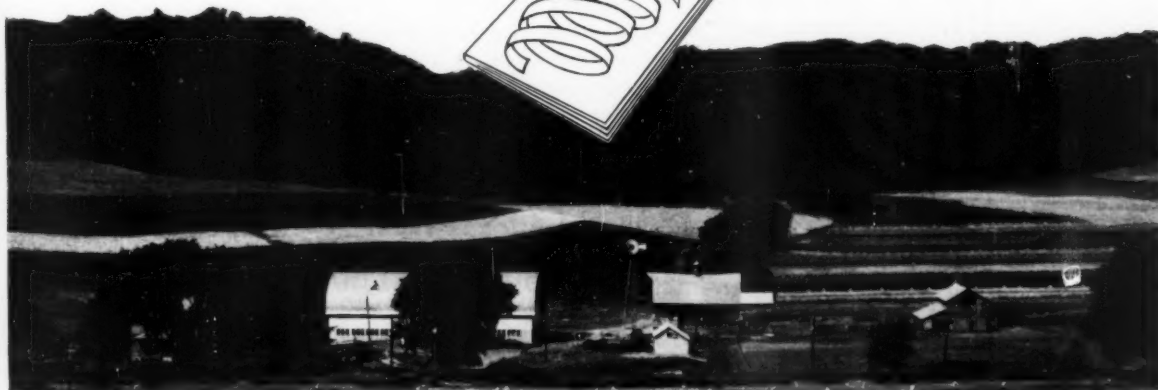
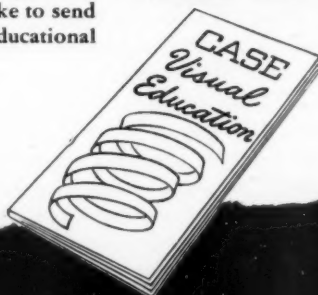
Farming methods play the dominant role in the agricultural aspects of conservation. Adoption and success of proper farming methods depend on availability and proper

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Greetings to a 75 Year-Old

The National Lumber Manufacturers Association and the affiliated Timber Engineering Company congratulate The American Forestry Association upon its long career of high usefulness since 1875.

Through a progressive evolution, America's forest industries today represent a new era of forest economy. Revolutionary progress in forestry practices combined with tremendous technological advances have changed our once migratory industry into one of a permanent nature. Continued progress along these lines now gives assurance of a continuing supply of products to meet our country's ever-expanding needs.

We pledge the continued earnest effort of our forest industries to determine, to develop, and to aid in the establishment of practical measures for sustained production and wise use of our forest resources.

We bespeak an equal measure of interest and cooperation to the same end by public agencies, State and Federal.

TIMBER ENGINEERING COMPANY and NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

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To the Members of The American Forestry Association



REAT oaks from little acorns grow.

The handful of pioneers who met in Chicago on September 10, 1875 to create an organization for the public promotion of forestry and timber culture—The American Forestry Association—could hardly have realized the potency of the little seedling they were nurturing into being. During its brief span of life the AFA has grown into a strong sturdy giant, spreading its influence and work to many near and far away corners of the conservation world.

Like its counterpart, the oak, The American Forestry Association has sunk its roots firmly into the soil and is spreading its crown continually up and out to new horizons.

Through the years its work has always been to stimulate others, and quite frequently to get in and do a job itself, as evidenced by its many projects.

In its doing, AFA has drawn to it thousands of members, who collectively have financed the work of their organization through their contributions; who in small groups have served on countless committees to solve many problems over the years; and who, as individuals, have been spheres of influence, ever widening as the ripples in a pool of water.

In tribute to its past members and to its members everywhere today, the staff of The American Forestry Association respectfully dedicates this 75th Anniversary Issue.

S. L. FROST
Executive Director

American Forestry— Then and Now

1875	1950
0 National Forests	179*
2 National Parks and Monuments (1)	21*
0 State Forests and Parks	18*
Neg. County and Town Forests (2)	4½*
0 Private forest land under fair to excellent management	79*
0 Forest land under organized protection from fire	571*
0 State forestry departments	44
0 Professionally trained foresters	10,000
0 Forest tree nurseries (3)	179
0 Forestry schools	30
500,000 Forest industry employees (4)	2,000,000
1 National, state and local forestry, lumber and related associations	108
0 Public expenditures for forestry	\$118,000,000

*Millions of acres.

(1) Yellowstone park established 1872; Hot Springs, Arkansas reserve in 1832.

(2) There were a number of small community forests existing in 1875.

(3) These are mostly public and industrial nurseries. Early records are vague on forest nurseries, although a number of commercial nurseries produced timber trees, along with fruit and ornamental stock—one on Long Island as early as 1771.

(4) Estimated from census taken in 1870 and 1880.

First State Forester of New Jersey Dies

Word has just been received of the recent death of Alfred Gaskill, first state forester of New Jersey. It was during his early days as state forester (1907) that the beginnings of the present state forest holdings were acquired. On July 1, 1915 he was appointed first director of the newly created Department of Conservation and Development. He initiated the reforestation program and took an active part in establishing and promoting statewide interest in municipal and county shade tree care. He was in charge of forestry activities in the state when the first forest fire protection system was organized and participated in its early development. He retired on account of ill health and made his home at Lake Dunmore, Brandon, Vermont until his death.



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The Board of Directors >

Blueprint for the Future

Watchful officers gear AFA's policies to fit the changing scene in this, its 75th year

A. C. Spurr • President



Samuel T. Dana



Randolph G. Pack



Karl T. Frederick



William B. Greeley



Walter H. Meyer

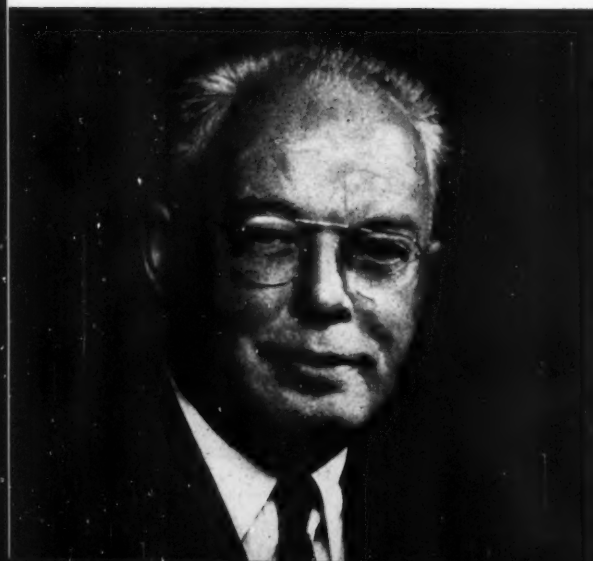


Lloyd E. Partain



O historian, no conservationist, no businessman in looking at the great forestry activity going on across the United States in 1950 can deny that truly remarkable progress has been made in the three quarters of a century covering the life span of The American Forestry Association. Lending its voice and energies to this growth, the AFA has varied its policies and activities to fit changing scenes and needs of the day.

As the Association's board of directors views accomplishments in this historical year, it will borrow certain well-founded principles of experience and sources of unfailing inspiration from the past to project the organization and its work into the future.





Bryce C. Browning



W. J. Damtoft



C. H. Flory



Don P. Johnston



Kent Leavitt



George W. Merck



Theodore S. Repplier



James J. Storrow



William P. Wharton

It believes its greatest single task is to continue to stimulate others to develop more fully a national and "grassroots" awareness of the vital role forests, soil, water, wildlife, outdoor recreation and related resources have in maintaining our standard of living; and further to seek soundly conceived programs of action, research and education to accomplish these objectives which are practical, economically attainable and in keeping with American ideals of democracy. It believes that the expansion of individual initiative among landowners and industry must be especially encouraged.

The Association's Program for American Forestry partially blueprints this future. A number of project plans have now been completed to place the Association in a more active role of developing the Program in the field of water-

shed management, insect and disease control, youth and teacher training, recreation, industrial and state cooperation, and general education. As it is doing this year, the Association plans to measure at definite periods the progress of forestry and adjust its program and recommendations to changing needs and conditions.

The future program of the AFA likewise visualizes broadening the field and usefulness of *American Forests*, and its other publications. Services to its own members will continue to be an important part of the organization's future operations. In the future as in the past, the progress made toward these objectives will rest with Association members, the vital lifeline of the organization.



Milestones Are Its History

IT IS hardly surprising that early American colonists, surrounded as they were by seemingly endless expanses of forests, felt little need to practice even rudimentary concepts of forestry conservation. Forestry as we know it today was scarcely known or necessary. Then as succeeding generations hacked and burned ever larger swaths through the virgin timber, scattered protests against exploitation and pleas for conservation were heard.

American history records such early conservation trends as: a Plymouth Colony ordinance of 1626 against cutting timber on colony lands without official consent; William Penn's decree that one acre in every five be left in trees; the es-

tablishment of community forests in New Hampshire in the eighteenth century. Undoubtedly these measures were inspired by a few specific needs and wishes, some probably dictated by Old World thinking where already wood was held in high esteem.

It is a matter of record that since 1875 the milestones of forestry advancement in this nation are closely linked to The American Forestry Association, its officers and its members. It is not intended to imply that the AFA was solely responsible for the significant events of forestry progress portrayed in these pages. In the early years, however, the AFA influence was unquestionably evident at nearly every turn. Then as more and more organizations and champions of conservation sprang into being, others

began to play a greater part in fashioning the course of the future. In some instances, the AFA was hardly more than an onlooker—but ever an interested and watchful one.

Neither do these few pages attempt to portray a complete chronology of forestry progress. The milestones selected move steadily through the years of forestry achievement since founding of the AFA without pausing to dwell at length on such important events as meetings which led to merging of the AFA and the first American Forest Congress, or many of the accomplishments in research, education and legislation. The presentation is intended rather as a representative cross section of many significant events in conservation and forestry progress.

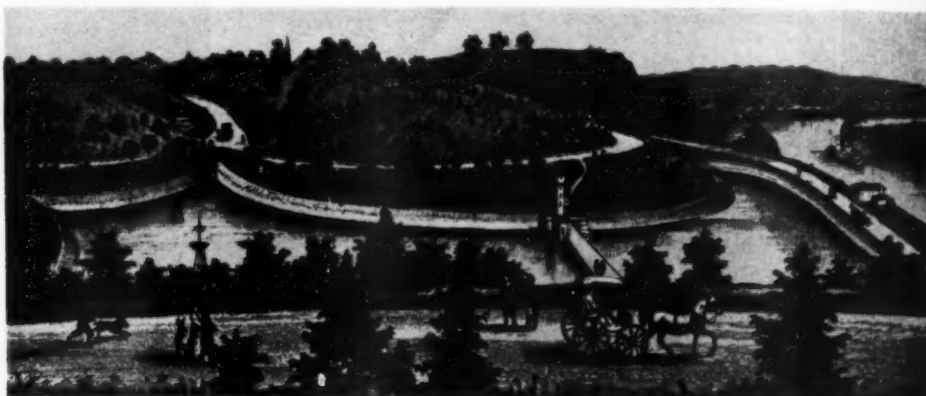


Chicago's Grand Pacific Hotel in 1875—where the AFA was organized

1875-1877

Organization

The prologue to the advent of federal and state forestry, forest education, research, management and development in the United States, was written by a number of gentlemen who, on September 10, 1875, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in Chicago, Illinois, met and created The American Forestry Association, first national forestry association in the United States. Organizing public sentiment on a larger and more influential scale than ever before, these farsighted men supplied leadership that spurred the Association to undertake a national campaign for forestry. Objectives centered around legislation by Congress to reserve timbered portions of the Public Domain and place them under forest protection. From its inception, The American Forestry Association's history has been the story of forestry growth, development and progress in this country through three quarters of a century.



Eden Park, scene of first Forest Congress Arbor Day ceremony, 1882

1877-1882

Early Accomplishments

The formative years of the Association saw Congress in 1877 grant its first appropriation, \$6000, for the purpose of obtaining information preparatory to establishing a Division of Forestry. Carl Schurz, German immigrant, statesman and student, who became Secretary of the Interior in 1877, was among the first to propose and urge establishment of federal forest reservations and scientific handling of forests. He believed that what had been done with forestry in Germany could be done here. In 1881 the forest agency in the Department of Agriculture was made a Division of Forestry. Culmination of these early years and the real beginning of the Association's national activities occurred in 1882 with organization of an American Forest Congress at Cincinnati, Ohio, on April 25, with Dr. Bernhard E. Fernow as secretary.

1882

First American Forest Congress

This Congress was the result of a suggestion made by Richard Baron Von Steuben, of Prussia, to Judge Warren Higley, eminent Cincinnati jurist and educator, who in turn passed it on to Dr. John A. Warder, then president of The American Forestry Association. The suggestion was so appealing that aid of other prominent citizens of Cincinnati, among them Judge Alfonso Taft and Alfred Springer, was solicited in forming a local action committee. Then after a period of preparation, accompanied by a broadside of publicity capably engineered by Col. William L. DeBeck, well-known newspaperman, the committee headed by Judge Higley issued a call for an American Forest Congress to be held in Cincinnati the following spring. It is on record as being best attended of any meeting in the annals of American forestry. Dramatizing forestry as never before, in an era of reckless exploitation, this Congress laid the foundation for a national forestry structure and brought about a merging with The American Forestry Association.



Gibson House where first Congress was planned

1885-1886

State Forestry

The states began to look favorably at forestry programs, and through the efforts of The American Forestry Association, New York in 1865 undertook public forest administration. It created, in this year, a state forest reserve and began a Department of Conservation. California was quick to follow and later in the year created a State Board of Forestry.



Adirondack—first state forest

This was part of the first national forest

1891

Start of National Forests

The year 1891 marked the beginning of our national forest system and culmination of the Association's first national objective. Congress having given the President power to establish forest reserves from the Public Domain, President Harrison on March 30 set aside 1,239,040 acres in Wyoming as the Yellowstone Timber Reserve, today known as the Shoshone National Forest.

1898

Forestry Education

Emphasizing need for trained foresters, the Association had been campaigning for forestry education and for schools to turn out men in this field. New York again took the lead, and in 1898 established the first state forestry school at Cornell University. In dedicating the school Dr. Fernow, then head of the U. S. Division of Forestry, stated that The American



Forestry Association was responsible for the first direction of the public to forestry education. He said: "Fifteen years ago the word 'forestry' was a revelation to the citizens of this country. The American Forestry Association has fumbled but it has got there." Another speaker, Col. William F. Fox, then Superintendent of the New York Fish and Forestry Commission, referring to 1885 said: "The establishing of a Forestry Department by the State of New York was due to the work of The American Forestry Association." This same year the Biltmore Forest School opened its doors, and in 1900 a School of Forestry was created at Yale and stands today as the oldest, continuous forestry school in the country.



First forestry class at Cornell, B. E. Fernow in center



1900

Society of American Foresters

With forestry now a fully recognized profession, growth and interest in the subject was signified by the founding, in November, 1900 at Washington, D. C., of the Society of American Foresters. Its character and objects being definitely scientific, only professional foresters were eligible to join. With a membership of near 7000, the Society celebrates its 50th Anniversary this year. Two years later, in 1902, the National Lumber Manufacturers Association was founded. This organization, playing an important role in the lumber industry through the years, in 1913 praised the accomplishments, endorsed the work of, and urged its members to join The American Forestry Association.

1905

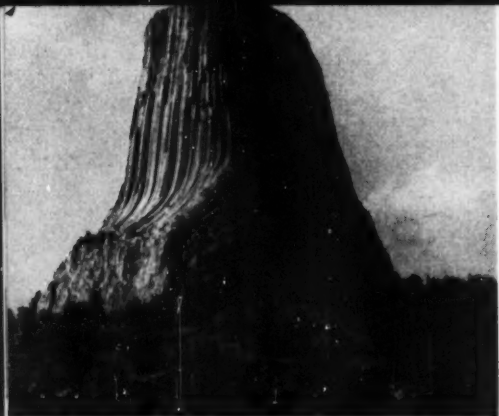
2nd American Forest Congress

January 2 to 6, 1905 found assembled in Washington, D. C., the second American Forest Congress—called by The American Forestry Association. Held at a psychological moment and dramatizing effectively the whole question of conservation of natural resources, it is credited with having been a deciding influence on Congress. In any event, Congress three weeks later passed the Act of February 1 transferring the forest reserves to the Department of Agriculture. This Act plus the sentiment of the Forest Congress: (1) Opened the natural resources of the forests to legitimate use; (2) Placed the federal forests in the hands of foresters; (3) Stabilized for all time the principle of reserving for public purposes federally-owned forest land; (4) Marked the beginning of American forestry on a broad scale.

On July 1 the Division of Forestry became the Forest Service.

The late Gifford Pinchot, first U. S. Forest Service chief, with Lyle Watts





Devil's Tower—named first national monument

1906

National Monuments

In 1906 forestry began to make great strides. Congress during the preceding twelve months had passed several important bills. The Senate now passed a bill authorizing purchase of Southern Appalachian Reserves. Also in this year the Forest Service got its first \$1,000,000 appropriation, and Devil's Tower, in Wyoming, was established as the first national monument.

1908

Governors' Conference

On May 13, 1908, President Roosevelt called the first Conference of Governors at the White House. Never in the country's history had so important a convention been held and never before had questions of equal gravity been discussed in any national conference either in the United States or in any other country. To crystallize the sentiment of the conference: the work of conservation of all natural resources—forests, minerals, soils and waters—should be left largely to the several states; a permanent organization of state executives should be made, through which will of the people of the several states should be expressed; and a comprehensive plan of nationwide conservation should be formulated and carried out by states, working in concert among themselves and with the nation. The conference awakened the states to the importance of conservation and furnished a tremendous impetus to both state and national forestry.

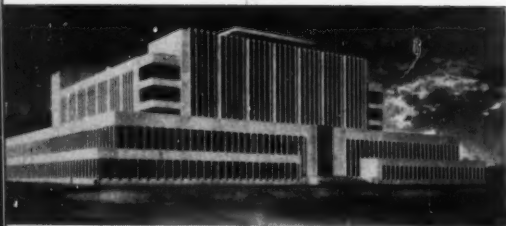
Governors meet with Theodore Roosevelt (center) at White House



1910

Forest Products Laboratory

Progress in forestry was advancing, and on June 4, 1910, the Forest Service opened a new Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin. The nine sections of the plant—timber physics, timber tests, wood preservation, wood distillation, wood pulp, chemistry, engineering, pathology and maintenance—were now equipped to tackle intelligently problems of wood users in all parts of the country, and later, the world.



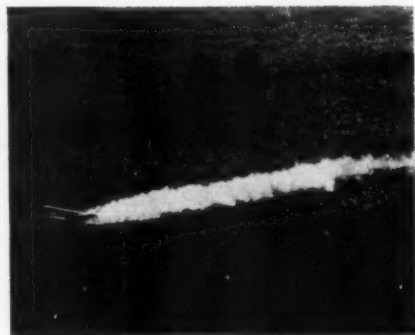
The modern Forest Products Laboratory at Madison

1911

Weeks Bill History

In October, 1885, Dr. Henry O. Marcy of Boston, Massachusetts read a paper before the American Academy of Medicine in New York. His subject was "Climatic Treatment of Diseases: Western North Carolina as a Health Resort." In this paper, Dr. Marcy advocated the creation of national forest reserves in the Southern Appalachian Mountains, possibly the first mention of such a project. The first thought given to creation of such reserves is attributed to Dr. Chase P. Ambler who in 1889 came to Asheville, N. C. from Ohio, and began advocating that either state or federal government should control the higher mountain tops. Through his efforts and perseverance ten years later, in 1899, there was founded the "Appalachian National Park Association." These are but two incidents which led to a multitude of speeches, resolutions, special messages to Congress, hearings, bill introductions, reports, investigations, amendments, presidential pleadings, letters, Association urgings, and the like, that culminated in 1911, after twenty-six years, with passage by Congress of the *Weeks Bill*. This established a new national policy — purchase by the federal government of forest lands necessary to protect the flow of navigable streams. This was one of the most important milestones in the history of forest legislation.

The Cherokee National Forest of Tennessee was one of many made possible by the Weeks Bill



Aerial spraying, a boon to insect control

1912

Insect Control

Destruction by insects and disease had long been a vital factor in the protection of forests. In 1912 The American Forestry Association appealed to Congress to appropriate \$80,000 for investigation of tree disease. This move gave a boost to forest pathology which over the years has been responsible for saving millions of board feet of standing timber.

1915

Panama-Pacific Exposition

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition opened at San Francisco in 1915, and The American Forestry Association met with the Western Forestry and Conservation Association on the exposition grounds in October. Here the idea of looking at forestry, not from an individual east or west viewpoint but from a nationwide, all-concerned viewpoint was propounded by the Association's president, Henry Sturgis Drinker. For the most important work in forestry over the years directors of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition pre-



sented The American Forestry Association with a large bronze medal. This meeting brought about in 1916, the recommendation, by the Association, for a cooperative study of the forest resources of the two American continents and the suggestion that uniform grades and specifications for North and South American forest products be mutually adopted. Also in 1916 Congress created the National Park Service.

1920

Association of State Foresters

The Association of Eastern Foresters, a group of state foresters, gathered for a meeting at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on December 8-9, 1920 for a general discussion of forestry problems of mutual interest to the various state forest organizations. One of the interesting developments of the meeting was establishment of an Association of State Foresters, an organization that today is particularly active and valuable in consideration of questions both of legislation and methods in carrying forward forestry work in the several states.



A group of state foresters attended third Forest Congress

1924

Clarke-McNary Law

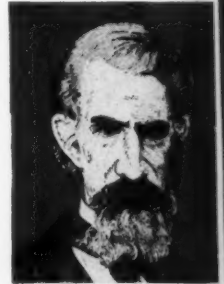
The year 1924 saw the greatest step forward since passage of the Weeks Law in 1911, when Congress enacted the Clarke-McNary Law, providing for cooperation of federal government with the states in the fields of forest fire prevention and suppression, distribution of forest planting stock and farm forest extension activities. This year also saw outdoor recreation flash into national importance. The American Forestry Association was requested to appoint a joint committee with the National Parks Association to undertake a survey of federal parks, forests, reservations, and other public lands and waters. The first wilderness area was established on the Gila National Forest in New Mexico.

(Turn to page 20)

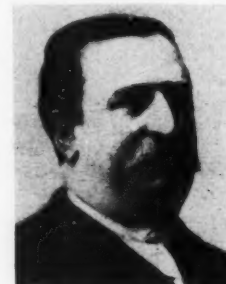
They Were Its Leaders



Robert Douglas



John A. Warder



William Alvord



J. Sterling Morton



Charles L. Pack



Henry S. Graves



er



ton



es

THE accomplishments of a progressive organization are readily traceable to and synonymous with the stature and caliber of its leaders. Lacking inspired direction and guidance, the most worthy causes must falter and eventually sputter to a futile end. Who, then, have been responsible for conceiving and molding those noteworthy milestones of forestry and conservation progress in which The American Forestry Association has played so prominent a role during the past three quarters of a century?

Fortunately, many such leaders have been ever ready and willing to step into the breach whenever need arose. The list, in fact, is so long it

would require volumes to record their names and accomplishments.

For instance, one need look no further than the Association's present Board of Directors. There is Colonel William B. Greeley, who first forged his way to the top as chief of the U. S. Forest Service in the '20s and later became known as a foremost industrial spokesman for free enterprise—or Randolph G. Pack, who is so nobly carrying on a family tradition with his work under the Pack Forestry Foundation banner—or Samuel T. Dana and Walter H. Meyer, ranking leaders in the field of forestry education.

There's really no place to stop, in light of present day leaders, to say nothing of those in the past. The

same tribute is likewise due countless members and friends of the Association, past and present, but perhaps their presence may be implied in the review of Association accomplishments effected during various terms of its presidents:

Robert Douglas 1875

Usually forgotten in a roster of AFA presidents is Robert Douglas, chairman of that historic organization meeting in Chicago's Grand Pacific Hotel September 10, 1875. Records reveal that when assembled delegates had agreed to band together in an American Forestry Association, subsequent balloting resulted in the

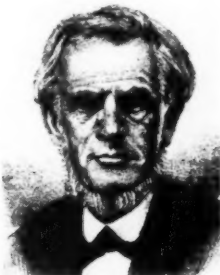
(Turn to page 55)



George B. Loring



Warren Higley



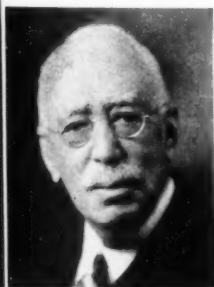
G. W. Minier



Coleman R. Pringle



James A. Beaver



Francis H. Appleton



James Wilson



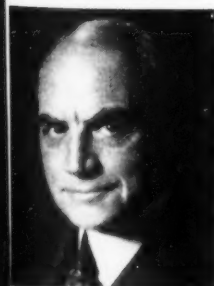
Curtis Guild, Jr.



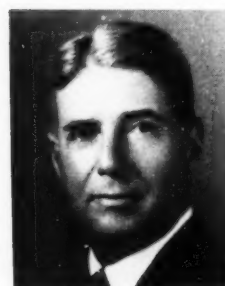
Robert P. Bass



Henry S. Drinker



George D. Pratt



James McClure, Jr.



W. S. Rosecrans



A. C. Spurr



Devastating forest fires are not quite so frequent, thanks to state-federal control



1928

McNary-Woodruff Bill McSweeney-McNary Bill

A bill drawn up by The American Forestry Association was introduced in Congress as the McNary-Woodruff Bill in 1925. Reintroduced in 1926 and blocked by a filibuster in 1927, it finally passed in 1928. This bill authorized a series of annual appropriations up to a total of \$8,000,000 to carry out provisions of Section 7 of the Weeks Act for protection of the watersheds of navigable streams. The McSweeney-McNary Bill also passed in 1928, authorized a ten-year program of forest research to insure adequate supplies of timber and related forest products, along with other comprehensive provisions.

McSweeney-McNary Bill speeded forest research



1933

Civilian Conservation Corps

The depression which began in 1929 created an unhealthy economic situation, and to alleviate unemployment President Roosevelt on March 21, 1933 recommended the Civilian Conservation Corps. Legislation passed ten days later created this gigantic program, which, though conceived as a temporary relief measure, was destined to continue for ten years and accomplish millions of dollars' worth of conservation work. Another agency, the Soil Conservation Service, was created in 1933. It has developed large-scale programs for conservation of land and soil resources and helped many farmers improve their management. The year 1933 also had its catastrophe when on August 14 a forest fire,

The CCC program accented forest improvement





SCS urges contour farming to save soil

starting on the Tillamook Forest in Oregon, burned ten billion board feet of standing timber and caused an estimated \$200,000,000 damage before it was extinguished.



A planted windbreak protected this crop of wheat

1934

Shelterbelts

Who can forget the dust storms that played havoc with farm lands in the prairie states? In line with other conservation measures, the President on July 21, 1934 approved a Shelterbelt Tree Planting Project for the prairie states. This was the most unique and daring forestry undertaking in the history of the country. It called for planting of trees in strips seven rods wide, running north and south one mile apart, in a belt of prairie country 100 miles wide, extending 1000 miles from the Canadian line to northern Texas. Within the belt, total area to be planted was 1,800,000 acres. This project gave immediate employment to drought stricken families in the prairie area and built a windbreak that in years to come would protect the land from desecrating winds that rob them of soil and moisture. Today those trees are playing an important role in soil fixation.



Norris-Doxey foresters help solve farm woodlot problems

1935-1937

Dutch Elm Disease Norris-Doxey Law

Following the Shelterbelt Project, a fight put up by The American Forestry Association for preservation of American elm trees resulted in a \$527,000 appropriation to battle the Dutch elm disease. In 1935 a long-range program for handling the nation's lands, forests, waters and minerals was recommended by the National Resources Board which had been created that same year. In 1936 The American Forestry Association purchased a permanent home, its present building, and in 1937 Congress passed the Norris-Doxey Bill, a cooperative farm-forestry act providing for increased technical aid to farm owners in sound management of their woodlands.

1938-1939

New England Hurricane

A September hurricane in 1938 blew down millions of trees in the New England states, and a Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration under direction of the Forest Service was set up to salvage as much blown-down timber as possible. One year later the Association launched a fire prevention campaign. Congress voted one billion dollars for conservation, and studied a forest restoration plan that had been placed before it.



This is what the hurricane did to a young pine stand in Connecticut

1941

Forests at War

When Japan struck at Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941, forests of America again went to war. Protection of forests became an important factor in the emergency, and The American Forestry Association had its board of directors send an urgent letter to the President. It held that three lines of action should have undisputed priority: (1) Forest protection; (2) Maintenance of continued production; (3) Accelerated research in the use and production of cellulose and other forest products.

In the same year forest industries inaugurated far-reaching educational and action programs for fire prevention and timber management.



Wood, too, went to war. Crating alone took a heavy toll

1946

Forest Resource Appraisal 3rd American Forest Congress

When the war had ended the Association was ready with its Forest Research Appraisal Project, and in 1946, for the first time in forty-one years, an American Forest Congress was called in Washington, D. C. National leaders from all sections of the country assembled to come to grips with the postwar question — What type of forest program should America have? Federal, state and industrial representatives discussed numerous issues in the three-day session, October 9-11. Proceedings of this Congress fill a 380-page book. The American Forestry Association drafted a forest program based on discussions of the Congress, and in 1947 submitted its Program for American Forestry. Foresters and lumbermen alike endorsed this program, and the Association announced a plan to activate it. To give it impetus, the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Foundation announced a grant for the program.

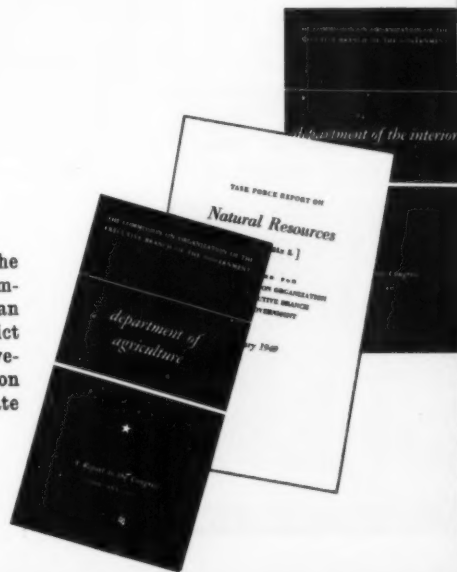


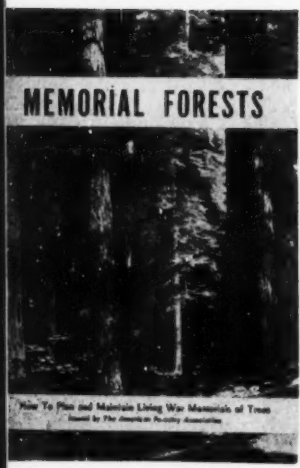
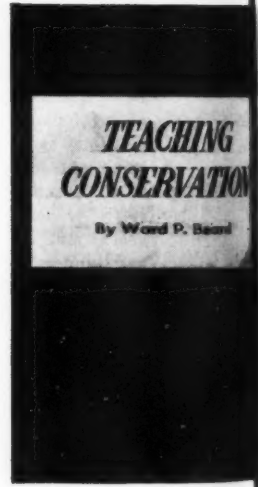
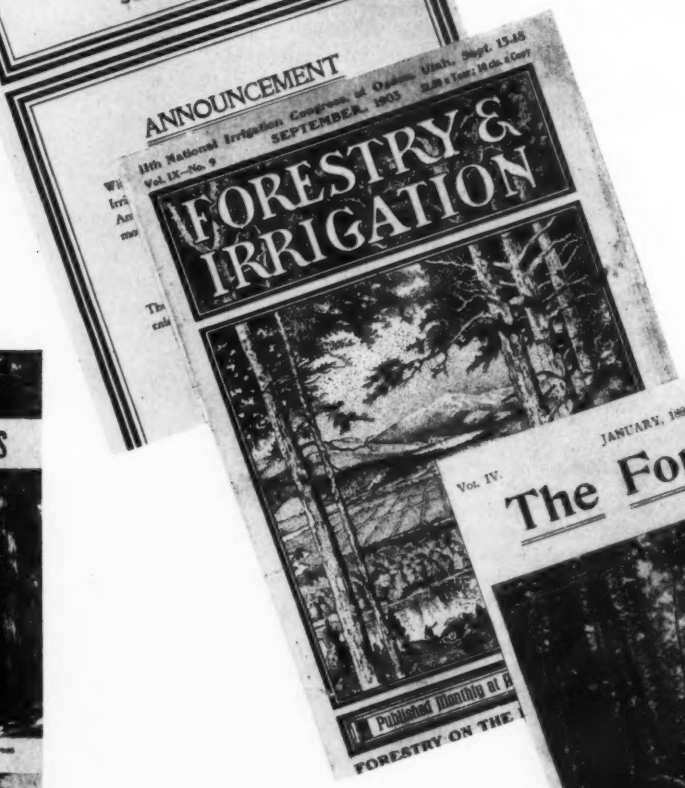
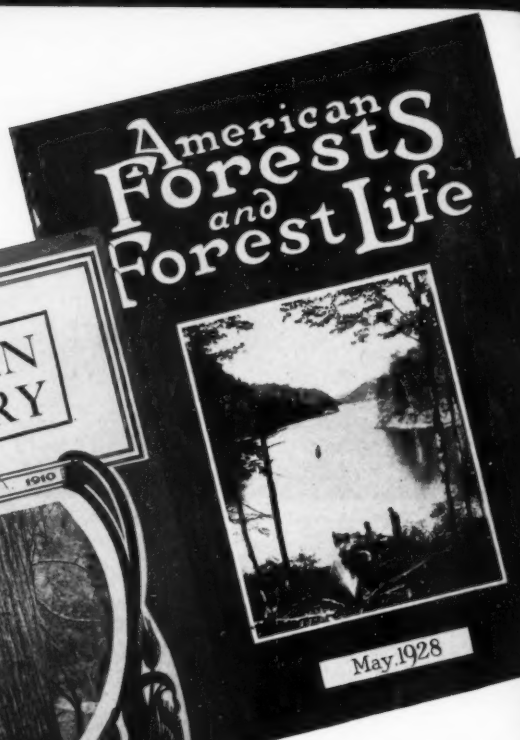
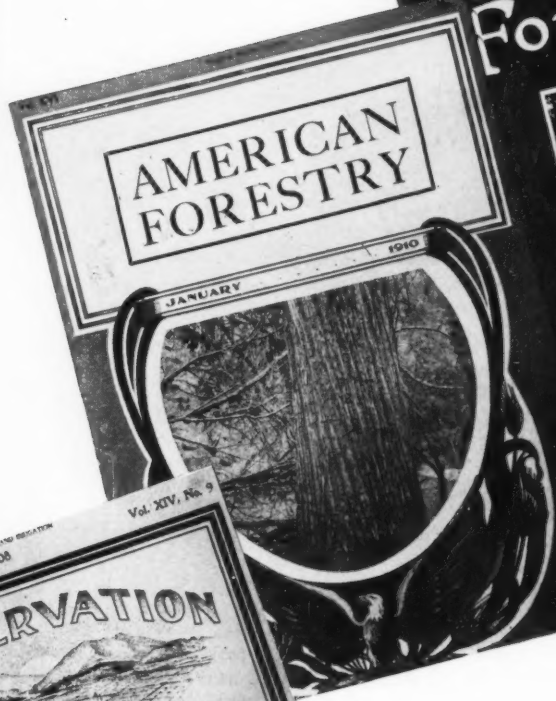
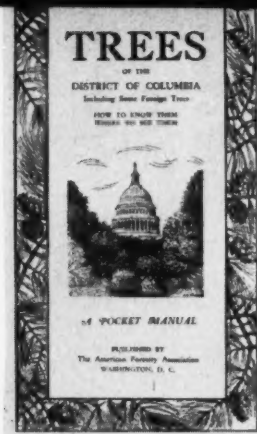
Registration, 1946 Forest Congress

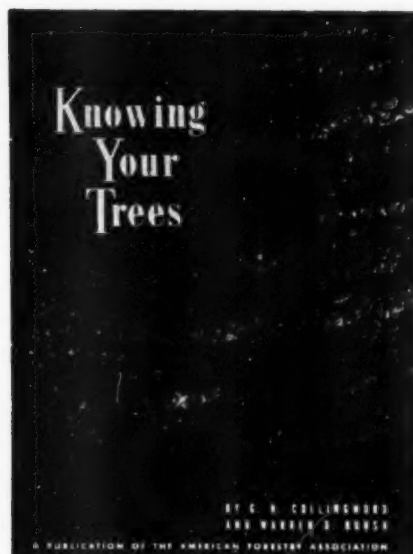
1949

Natural Resources Committee Hoover Report

In 1949 the Natural Resources Committee of the Hoover Commission for the Reorganization of the Government submitted its report. An AFA Task Force Committee was set up to prepare a five-year report on the progress of American forestry, and development of the Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District was dedicated as a fine example of federal, state, local, and industrial achievement. The year terminated on the start of the biggest forest rehabilitation project in history—replanting of the Tillamook burn area by the Oregon State Forestry Department.







The Printed Word

From its inception, the AFA has used the printed word—press, magazine, periodicals—to serve conservation

THE Chicago Tribune on September 11, 1875 published on page one a story which began "A number of gentlemen interested in forest-culture assembled in the ladies ordinary at the Grand Pacific yesterday morning at 8 o'clock for the purpose of organizing a Forestry Association. . . ." The account which followed influenced a number of readers to join the new movement.

Thus from its very beginning, The American Forestry Association had reason to place great dependence on the printed word. As the organization expanded and became national in character, it became increasingly important that the membership be fully informed on the conservation issues and thinking of the day if it was to mold public opinion. Earliest effort in this direction was publication of the *Proceedings of The American Forestry Congress*, as Association

meetings were then called.

From this unpretentious threshold was launched what is now the oldest continuing conservation publication in the United States. The evolution was not accomplished overnight, however. In May, 1884 Dr. B. E. Fernow, first paid AFA staff member, began editing and publishing a *Forestry Bulletin*—abandoned after three issues in favor of return to the *Proceedings*.

Next step found the AFA recognizing *Forest Leaves*, publication of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, as its official magazine from 1891 through 1897. Then in January, 1898 the Association purchased the *New Jersey Forester*—"subscription list, good will and fixtures for one dollar"—from John C. Gifford, eminent forester, author and scientist. Thus was born *The Forester*, a title which survived until January, 1902 when a magazine merger with the National

Irrigation Association necessitated a change to *Forestry and Irrigation*.

During this period, the cause of forestry conservation was carried on under a changing editorship which included Dr. Fernow, John Keim Stauffer, Henry James, H. M. Suter, Thomas E. Will and Frank Glover Heaton. It is interesting to note that in May of 1908 under the latter's direction the word "Conservation" appeared in shadow form across the *Forestry and Irrigation* signature. The following August it was announced that the shadow forecast a change of name to *Conservation*, effective in September.

The new name lasted only until 1910, when the Association changed it to *American Forestry*, to more clearly "define its especial purpose and activities." This title held good until 1924, when *American Forests and Forest Life* was deemed more ap-

(Turn to page 68)

Projects Widened Its Influence

Since 1917, the AFA has engaged in action programs to awaken the public to its forestry obligations. Here are the highlights

THE aims and objectives of The American Forestry Association resolved during its formative days seventy-five years ago proved a solid platform for a program of continuing activities, many of which later blossomed into specific and hard-hitting projects. It is interesting to note that those early aims—tree planting, forest protection, management, utilization, appraisal, education, publications and legislation—are essentially unchanged to-day.

AFA efforts during the early decades were by circumstance confined chiefly to influencing legislation, enlisting more widespread support and

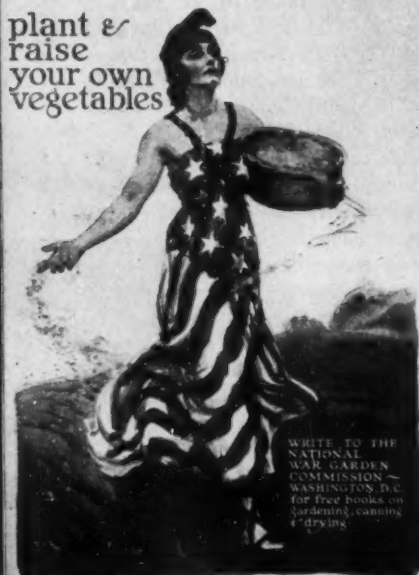
strength of numbers to aid its cause, and developing a magazine which would serve to spread its doctrines more effectively. Thus in 1917, World War I rolled around before the Association actually sank its teeth into the project field.

Then under the presidency of Charles Lathrop Pack and with the capable assistance of Percival Ridsdale, AFA secretary, there began a succession of patriotic and public spirited ventures which won the gratitude of a large portion of this nation and many European countries.

From that period to this day the AFA has missed no opportunity to initiate and further the exploitation of forestry projects consistent with its aims.

Sow the seeds of Victory!

plant & raise your own vegetables



"Every Garden a Munition Plant"
Charles Lathrop Pack, President

1917

Victory Gardens

When the United States entered World War I on April 6, 1917, Americans at once took stock of human and natural resources. The idea of a nationwide campaign for production of home-grown vegetables through Victory Gardens was conceived by Charles Lathrop Pack, president of The American Forestry Association. Early in 1917, Mr. Pack found upon investigation that there were hundreds of thousands of acres in vacant and untilled lots, neglected back yards, and idle, tillable land accessible to those who might wish to utilize them. He found further that prices for necessities of life were soaring, that if war gripped the nation great railroad systems would be commissioned for troop and military supply movements, that products of farm and ranch would have difficulty in finding an outlet and huge quantities of foodstuffs would be required for the fighting forces.

At the conclusion of the Victory Gardens project June 1, 1919, the National War Garden Commission reported enormous results of 5,285,000 gardens planted with crops valued at \$1,200,000,000. Great quantities of fruit and vegetable produce were conserved by canning and drying. In recognition of its majority effort in sponsoring and promoting war gardens, The American Forestry Association received a special award medal from the Commission.

These posters spurred Victory Garden planting

1917

Forestry Relief Fund

To meet the needs of individual members of The American Forest Regiments in France and their dependent families, The American Forestry Association conceived and established in October, 1917 a project known as the Lumber and Forest Regiments' Relief Fund. Officers and members of the Association made up a committee to collect and disburse funds under a systematic plan. Reading matter, phonograph records, tobacco, and olive-drab knitted sweaters and mufflers were among the many items supplied and sent overseas. By the end of December, 1918, the Fund had collected donations totaling \$20,727, which provided relief and comfort to some 20,000 lumbermen and forester soldiers and their dependent families.



Relief fund boosted lumberjack soldier morale



French ambassador accepts seed from C. L. Pack

1918

Tree Seed For Europe

World War I resulted in tremendous destruction to forested areas of France and Belgium and caused a heavy drain on forests of Great Britain. In December, 1918, Percival S. Ridsdale, executive secretary of the Association, was sent to Europe to study and report on timber losses in those countries.

His reports on the destruction and depletion of forests in the three allied countries, together with statements of their reforestation needs, resulted in the Association's establishment of a fund to collect American tree seeds. Through publicity in *American Forestry* magazine, the Association was successful in raising funds to provide for a gross collection of 36,000,000 tree seeds. In Boston on January 15, 1920 the entire collection of tree seeds, properly baled for overseas shipment, was formally presented by the Association to diplomatic representatives of each country.



1918

Memorial Tree Plantings

In August, 1918 the Association published an item that the city of Cleveland, Ohio, had hit upon a most suitable memorial for war heroes. For every Clevelander who made the supreme sacrifice, an oak tree was planted along a boulevard consecrated as "Liberty Row," and the name of each soldier was inscribed on a large bronze tablet. Relatives of each hero participated in civic ceremony held at the time of planting.

The Association urged widespread adoption of the memorial tree idea and received endorsement of governors, other state officials and various forestry organizations. A series of articles was published in *American Forestry* magazine to recommend desirable trees and methods of planting for memorial ceremonies. Published, too, were the names of memorial tree donors and the honored dead which became known as "Memorial Trees—Our Heroes' Hall of Fame." Streets and highways lined with memorial trees were appropriately named "Roads of Remembrance."

Vice-Pres. Coolidge planting a memorial tree

President Harding's wife at planting ceremony



1920

Hall of Fame

Widespread planting of memorial trees made a greater number of people tree-conscious. In the fall of 1919, the Association received a number of reports and photographs exhibiting individual tree specimens noteworthy for their large size, old age, unusual form, and connections with past events or important people. In January, 1920, the Association announced that it was sponsoring a "Hall of Fame for Trees." Purpose of the project was to foster greater tree appreciation and to protect and preserve for future generations the living witnesses to past events and noted people. Trees with a history were recorded in the Association's permanent "Hall of Fame" file and facts and photographs published in *American Forestry* magazine. While much was published on trees of unusual form and size, only those trees linked authentically with history received recognition in the "Hall of Fame." The Association issued a small bronze marker to be attached permanently to the specimen tree. The marker's inscription specified that the subject tree was registered with The American Forestry Association where exact records of its description and location were kept. Most noted among famous trees registered were: "The Charter Oak" at Hartford, Connecticut; the "Washington Elm" at Cambridge, Massachusetts; the "Treaty Oak" at Washington, D. C.; "The Constitutional Elm" at Corydon, Indiana; and the "Liberty Tree" at Annapolis, Maryland.

Famed Washington Elm at Cambridge, Massachusetts



1923

Mothers' Trees

Until May 13, 1923, the world had planted trees to heroes, to causes won and lost, yet none to mothers. But Mother's Day in 1923, on the shores of Lake Antietam at Reading, Pennsylvania, there was planted a white birch tree to honor mothers, the first such "Mother's Tree" in a custom that became perpetuated nationwide. Endorsed by The American Forestry Association, planting of Mothers' Trees is in many places an annual event. The white birch is selected because of its bark color, beauty and dignity in growth. It seems to symbolize and typify esthetically qualities of motherhood.



A ceremony marked the planting of first Mother's Tree at Reading, Pennsylvania

1924

Living Christmas Trees

Symbolizing the yuletide message—"Peace on Earth Goodwill to Men"—a living, decorated Christmas tree, lighted at the touch of President Calvin Coolidge's hand on Christmas Eve, December 24, 1924, inaugurated another American Forestry Association project—National Living Christmas Trees. This tree which the President graciously accepted for the nation was a living Norway Spruce, presented by The American Forestry Association to typify in the highest degree the communal spirit of kindness and all-embracing love. Since that memorable evening, hundreds of communities throughout the nation have planted trees to trim and light on Christmas Eve. The custom of living Christmas trees is destined to continue for time immemorial.



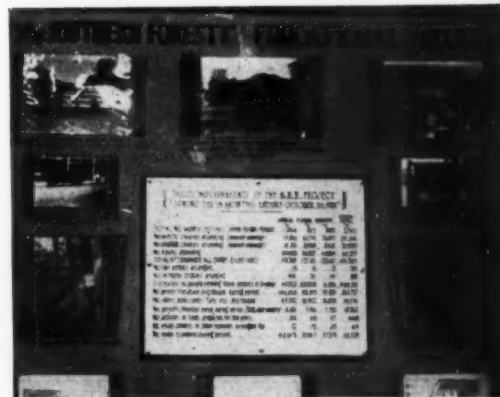
President Coolidge in 1924 lighted tree planted by AFA on White House grounds

1928

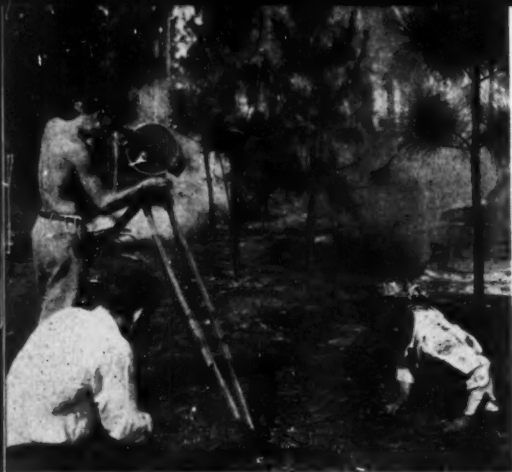
Southern Educational Project

From 1928 to 1931, The American Forestry Association focused attention on its Southern Forestry Educational Project. Concerned over the growing menace of man-made fires, the Association had decided to take steps to promote more intensive education of the public in forest fire prevention. A committee appointed in 1925 gave considerable thought to the subject and agreed that the greatest need for public enlightenment was among people of the South who for generations had followed the custom of "greenin' up the woods" by burning them annually. This custom, based on ignorance of forest growth and values, was common throughout the entire South and constituted a difficult barrier to foresters for management on over 200 million acres of forest land.

Thus on July 1, 1928, one of the greatest forest educational undertakings in the history of mankind was initiated in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina. Visual and contact mediums were employed and a staff of twenty-five technicians enlisted cooperation of local leaders, 4-H clubs, Boy Scouts, county agents, local women's and commercial clubs and forest and wildlife groups.



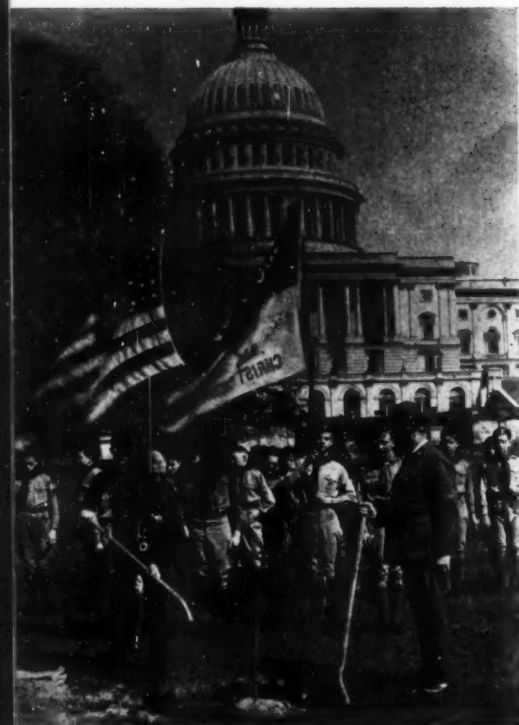
Exhibits displayed during a 300,000-mile tour made the South forest-fire conscious



On location during filming of "Burnin' Bill"



Movie truck attracted crowds throughout South



Ceremony marked nut tree planting at Capitol

Nearly three million people, over a route of approximately 300,000 miles, heard lectures, viewed forestry exhibits, saw moving pictures (the first time for some), and received rulers, book covers, circulars, handbills and posters bearing forest fire slogans. In a congratulatory statement, B. F. Williamson of Gainesville, Florida, said: "The work done by the Southern Forestry Educational Project has had a great effect on the public sentiment throughout my state and has had the greatest advantage in crystallizing sentiment in forestry and against forest fires."

1928-1931

Motion Pictures

A direct result of the 1928-31 Southern Forestry Educational Project was development by the Association of what might be termed a project within a project—motion pictures. Pictures shown by traveling educational caravans were found to be, in many instances, "over the people's heads," for many had never seen a motion picture before. It was decided that "homemade" movies would accomplish far greater results. So with W. C. McCormick writing the forestry flavored scenarios and Erle Kauffman of the Association staff using local talent, arranging and directing the filming, 14,000 feet of film were turned into three fire prevention pictures: "Pardners," "Danny Boone," and "Burnin' Bill," which were accepted and acclaimed by the people.

1929

Nut Tree Planting Project

When "Uncle Bill" (Colonel Crosby of Washington, D. C.) in 1919 encouraged the Boy Scouts and other boys and girls to gather and plant black walnuts, he gave stimulus to the National Nut Tree Planting Program developed by The American Forestry Association in 1929. Since local Boy Scouts for more than a decade had been gathering nut seeds from American shrines and distributing them for planting throughout the United States, the idea was developed on a national scale. Scouts and other children were encouraged to gather nut seeds from historic grounds, distribute them, and have them planted on home and school grounds, on campsites and roadsides and in public parks. Awards were given to those who completed one of three specified projects. The idea caught on, and more than a half million persons joined in gathering or planting American walnuts. Thirteen thousand bushels of nuts were distributed and seventeen historical groves established, including the National Historical Grove in Washington, D. C.

1933

Trail Riders

On July 11, 1933, a horseback caravan of twenty-two men and women rode into the rugged south fork country of the Flathead River in the Flathead National Forest of Montana for nearly a week of exploration and enjoyment of the outdoors. Members of the group, first of many to follow into this and other wilderness areas of the country, were the original "Trail Riders



Trail Riders of the Wilderness invade the West's rugged high mountain slopes

of the National Forests," a project of The American Forestry Association. They had come for six days' recreation in an untamed wilderness of virgin forests, mountains and wildlife. So successful was this pioneer adventure that similar expeditions have grown in popularity and demand ever since. Today around eight different wilderness areas are visited each summer by people from all sections of the country who let up on daily tasks to join the Association's "Trail Riders of the Wilderness." In the eighteen years since the first such trip, several thousand outdoor enthusiasts have taken part in these outings.

1939-1944

Flagg Poster Project

To impress the public with the need for better protection of forests from fire, the Association in April, 1939 made available a new, four-color, James Montgomery Flagg painting from which 800,000 posters were struck off and distributed throughout the country by the Forest Service and cooperating agencies. The original Flagg painting was then exhibited at the San Francisco World's Fair. A special fire prevention number of *American Forests* in April carried the Flagg painting on its cover and the Association had a reproduction made in the form of poster stamps. A million of these stamps were sold throughout the country, thus serving in a broad educational way. In 1944 book matches carrying a message were added as a fire prevention medium and proved exceedingly popular.



James Montgomery Flagg with AFA painting

1940

Big Tree Project

Wye Mills, Maryland, reported largest oak

In 1940 the Association initiated its Big Tree Project. The purpose was to locate remaining large specimens of important native trees, and results exceeded expectations. By the end of 1942 approximately 500 trees had been reported of which 177 stood as so-called "champion" big trees. Seventy-five different species and their varieties—including the more important commercial trees and better known shade and ornamental trees—were represented. About 700 people from all over the United States joined in the search for America's biggest trees, and such has been the zeal of the public that the project had never died. Interest was so great that by 1945 the list of Big Trees, representing 251 species, numbered 1,800, and nine of the largest had been dethroned by discovery of even larger specimens.

1943-1946

Forest Resource Appraisal

Priority was given in 1943 to the Forest Resource Appraisal Project, and a campaign to raise funds with which to underwrite the work proposed was begun early in the year. When sufficient capital had been subscribed, the project was initiated under direction of John B. Woods. Men who could bring to the project the best thought, advice and experience in state and federal forestry, industry, agriculture and the profession of forestry, were selected to act as a Project Advisory Committee. Field work ran well ahead of schedule and by the end of 1945 the first objective of the project was complete—namely, determination and presentation of facts regarding forest



REPORT OF THE FOREST RESOURCE APPRAISAL

A publication of The American Forestry Association

A PROGRAM FOR AMERICAN FORESTRY

The National Forestry Program, established by the Board of Directors of The American Forestry Association in 1947, is a long-range action policy looking toward a national forest program. Throughout the course of the Appraisal, reports of forest conditions in individual states were prepared and published monthly in *American Forests*. By early 1947 the project was brought to completion. Two special studies were made as part of the Appraisal Project, one on the supply of pole timber and one on mining timber. Thus an appraisal summarizing forest resource facts covering the country as a whole, setting forth broad, significant generalizations and with overall statistics, was completed and made ready for presentation, after three years of intensive work.

WITH A FOREST PROGRAM
Forests are a basic natural resource of the United States. They provide a wide range of other resources for the benefit of the people and the nation.
Forests supply domestic and foreign needs.
Forests protect and regulate water resources, prevent erosion, and provide a source of recreation and health.
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1947

Program For American Forestry

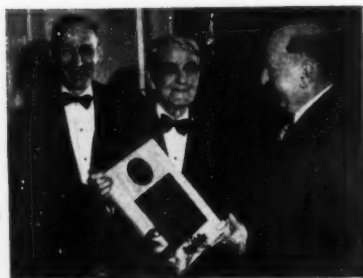
1947-1948

State Aid



1947-1948

Conservation Awards



1949

Forest Progress Report

conditions at the close of the war. The second step called for an interpretation of appraisal results and development of a long-range action policy looking toward a national forest program. Throughout the course of the Appraisal, reports of forest conditions in individual states were prepared and published monthly in *American Forests*. By early 1947 the project was brought to completion. Two special studies were made as part of the Appraisal Project, one on the supply of pole timber and one on mining timber. Thus an appraisal summarizing forest resource facts covering the country as a whole, setting forth broad, significant generalizations and with overall statistics, was completed and made ready for presentation, after three years of intensive work.

From the contents of the Forest Resource Appraisal Report and from discussions held at the American Forest Congress in October, 1946, The American Forestry Association in 1947 drew up and submitted to its membership for adoption "A Program For American Forestry." In a large six-page leaflet, the Association outlined proposed policies telling: *why* the program was necessary, *what* the program should do, and proposals of *how* the program should be accomplished. To translate this program into concerted national action, the Association proposed to set up an American Forestry Council through which individuals, groups, organizations and agencies could participate.

Different phases of the Program for American Forestry developed numerous projects within the Association. One of the more important projects was that of direct state aid. As a first step toward direct state aid by the Association, the Ohio Forestry Association was contacted to learn whether it would be interested in a cooperative program designed to strengthen its position as coordinator of forestry activities in the state. Acceptance of the OFA culminated in a broad, cooperative agreement in 1948 between the board of directors of The American Forestry Association and the full membership of the Ohio Forestry Association. Under an active board of directors, a wide-awake executive secretary, a plan of action and financial assistance given by The American Forestry Association, the Ohio organization inaugurated a system of tree farms, held numerous meetings, sponsored awards and various contests, worked on legislation and is assisting in the development of a long-range forestry program for Ohio, including recommended cutting practices.

Ohio Association spurs Tree Farm program

For distinguished service in the field of forestry and conservation, The American Forestry Association in 1947 set up an engraved walnut plaque on which was mounted the recognition medal of the Association. These are known as Conservation Awards. At least five of these awards are to be presented each year covering accomplishments of individuals, organizations and committees in the conservation field. Each award winner is also made an Honorary Life Member of the Association. In 1948 the first Conservation Award was made to Senator Arthur Capper in recognition of his outstanding service in the conservation of America's land, water and forests.

Senator Capper gets AFA Conservation Award

A Forest Progress Report Project was initiated in 1949 to compile a five-year summary of progress in American forestry covering all segments of government and private endeavor pertaining to the 30-point Program for American Forestry and covering the period 1944-1949 inclusive. Under a number of subject matter task force chairmen, initial reports will be completed this year. The final report will be used as a guide to pinpoint both the advancements made in American forestry as well as where major weaknesses still exist.



Conservation Timetable

A chronology of important events which since 1600 have left their imprint on the progress of American conservation — particularly those affecting the course of forestry

1608—First sawmill in America believed to have been operated at Jamestown, Virginia.

1626—Plymouth Colony passed an ordinance prohibiting cutting timber on colony lands without official consent.

1681—William Penn's ordinance for the Pennsylvania colony required that in clearing land, 1 acre be left in trees for every 5 acres cleared.

1690—First American paper mill established in Germantown, Pennsylvania.

1710—The first community forest in the United States established at Newington, New Hampshire. A 110-acre forest owned by the town has yielded continuing benefits to the community.

1760—Another of America's earliest community forests established at Danville, New Hampshire. A committee was appointed to manage the town's 75-acre woodland "to keep the parson warm."

1776—The first federal law passed on game conservation. It decreed a closed season on deer in all colonies except Georgia.

1799—The Federal Timber Purchases Act appropriated \$200,000 to buy timber for naval purposes.

1803—First steam sawmill operated in America at New Orleans, Louisiana.

1817—The Federal Timber Reservation Act established the Santa Rosa live oak timber reserve in Florida for the Navy—the first reservation of public land for timber supplies.

1822—An act for "the preservation of timber of the United States in Florida," passed to prevent the destruction and theft of government timber.

1828—Santa Rosa, a peninsula jutting into the Bay of Pensacola, Florida, established as our first forest experiment station. The forest was to pay for itself in forest products. Unfortunately, it became a political football and work was ordered dropped after 2 years.

1830—Missouri's Forest Cultivation Petition asked Congress for a township for experiments in raising forest timber.

1831—The Timber Trespass Act, related to live oak, became the basis for the present day law for the prevention of timber trespass on government land.

1832—The Hot Springs of Arkansas became a federal reservation, America's first national park.

1844—New York Association for the Protection of Game, one of the earliest wildlife conservation organizations, founded.

1850—Robert Douglas of Waukegan, Illinois, a charter member of The American Forestry Association, established the first forest nursery.

1852—The first logging railroad was built in Steuben County, New York.

1858—The Georgia legislature's Southern Pine Petition asked Congress to appoint a federal commission to inquire into the extent and duration of the southern pine belt.

1860—"Forest Trees of North America," a 30-page section of the annual report of the Agricultural Division of the Patent Office, issued. It listed tree species and discussed their effect on soil, climate, and health.

1864—New York was the first state to adopt a hunting license law.

1867—Michigan and Wisconsin legislatures provided for inquiries into forest conditions and needs, and set up tree-growing bounties and tax exemptions.

First experimental pulp mill built, Curtisville, Mass.

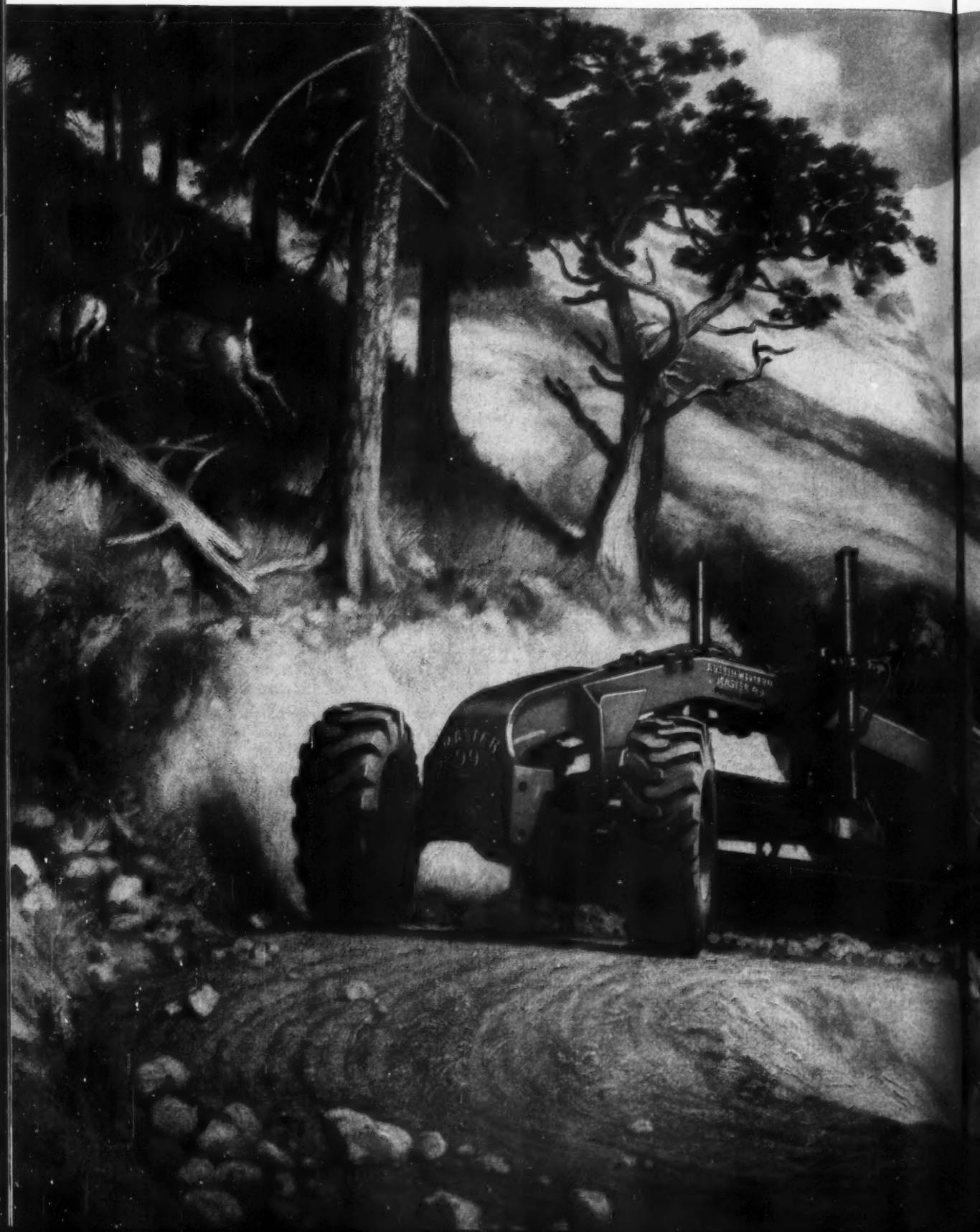
1868—First commercial pulp mill established in the basement of a sawmill in Maine.

1869—A Forestry Committee was appointed in Maine, under the State Board of Agriculture, to develop a state forest policy.

1871—A federal act provided \$5000 for "protection of timberlands." It was the first appropriation made directly for the protection of publicly owned timber in the United States. The next year, \$10,000 was made available for the protection of public lands in general.

(Turn to page 36)

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Timetable (From page 33)

The great Peshtigo forest fire in Wisconsin was one of the most calamitous in American history. Homes, towns, and settlements were swept away by the flames, 1500 persons lost their lives, and 1,280,000 acres were burned over.

1872—Arbor Day was instituted in Nebraska on April 10 to stimulate tree planting.

Yellowstone National Park was reserved as a "pleasuring ground."

A tree-planting tax law in Maine provided for 20-year tax exemption for land planted to trees.

A Wildland Commission created in New York to consider state ownership of wild lands lying north of the Mohawk River.

1873—Congress passed the first timber culture act, which granted a homesteader a patent to 160 acres of land in the Great Plains if he agreed to plant one fourth of the land to trees.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science at its annual meeting at Portland, Maine, appointed a committee "to memorialize Congress and the several state legislatures upon the importance of promoting the cultivation of timber and the preservation of forests and to recommend proper legislation for securing these objects."

1875—The American Forestry Association organized on September 10, at Chicago.

1876—A special agent of the government was appointed to study forest conditions. As a result of the action taken by the Association for the Advancement of Science, Congress adopted an amendment to the act making appropriations for government expenses for the year ending June 30, 1877. An appropriation of \$2000 was made and on August 30 Dr. Franklin B. Hough was appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture as an agent to prepare such a report.

1877—Congress granted its first appropriation, \$6000, for the purpose of obtaining information preparatory to establishing a Division of Forestry. Carl Schurz, German immigrant, statesman, and student, who became Secretary of the Interior in 1877, was among the first to propose and

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In the Douglas County Grouse Management Area the Wisconsin Conservation Commission is using a SEAMAN Rotary Tiller (Motorized and 5 ft. in tillage width) to clear land of brush and to till for the planting of aspen, willow, hazel brush and jack-pine. Here's an excerpt from the story given in the Wisconsin Wildlife Research Quarterly Progress Reports, October, 1949:

"A 60-inch Seaman Rotary Tiller, manufactured by the Seaman Motors Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was rented for three weeks and used to clear willow, hazel and small aspen brush in the 1948 spring experimental burn area. This machine, which pulverizes and mixes the brush with topsoil, was capable of chewing up green aspen two to three inches in diameter with one tilling. This is quite heavy going, however, and the machine is most efficient on dense stands of willow, hazel, and very young aspen. Cross-

tilling increases the degree of woody plant destruction.

"Twenty-four 25-by-50 foot quadrats have been established in tilled areas to measure the plant successions following different tilling techniques. Two quadrats each of the following types will be laid out in aspen, willow and hazel brush, and jack pine: One tilling, one cross-tilling, one 1949 tilling plus spraying a weed-killer in 1950, and "ring-arounds" on isolated patches to check stimulation or inhibition of spreading."

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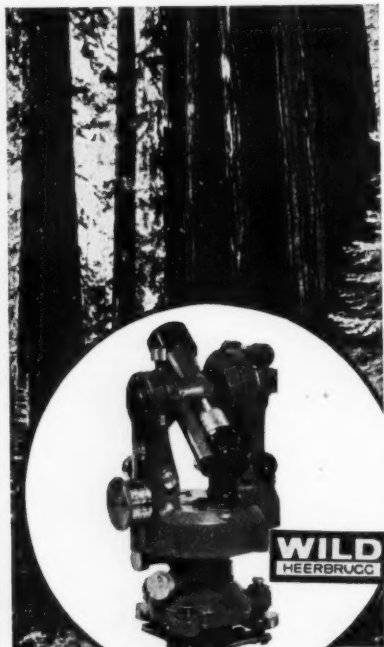
Obviously the work of the SEAMAN in heavy brush clearance makes it an ideal unit for quick, low cost construction of fire lanes. And the perfect seed-bed produced by the SEAMAN means lower mortality and healthier growth for tree nursery stock.

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urge the establishment of federal forest reservations, and the scientific handling of forests.

1878—The first state game commissions were established in California and New Hampshire.

American Pulp and Paper Association organized in New York City.

1881—The forest agency in the Department of Agriculture was made a Division of Forestry.

1882—An American Forestry Congress was organized and held in Cincinnati, with Dr. B. E. Fernow as Secretary.

1884—The Senate Standing Committee on Agriculture became the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

1885—The Biological Survey in the U. S. Department of Agriculture began as the Division of Economic Ornithology and Mammalogy. In 1940 it became the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior.

New York was the first state to undertake public forest administration. It created a state forest reserve in this year and began a Department of Conservation.

California created a State Board of Forestry.

1886—The Government Division of Forestry, under Dr. B. E. Fernow, given statutory rank.

The Pennsylvania Forestry Association founded at Philadelphia.

1887—The first course of technical forest lectures for a body of students in America held by Dr. Fernow at Massachusetts Agricultural College.

1888—An Irrigation Division of the U. S. Geological Survey was established and the Secretary of the Interior given authority to withdraw from private entry reservoir sites and other public land areas that in the future would be necessary for irrigation purposes.

1889—A law regarding the use of timber on Indian lands, plus later amendments, furnished the first important practical development of American forestry.

1890—A. S. Packard printed first American report on forest entomology.

1891—Maine Forest Service created. Beginning of the National Forest System. By Act of Congress, approved

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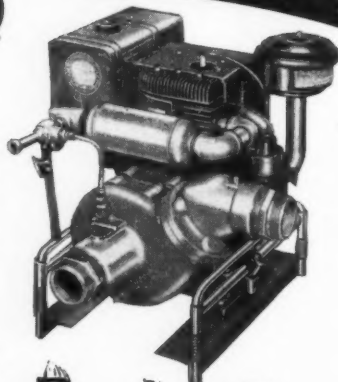
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March 3, the President was given power to establish forest reserves from the public domain. On March 30, President Harrison created the first reserve—the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve.

1892—Sierra Club founded by John Muir.

1895—Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, Division of Forestry, created.

Connecticut Forest and Park Association, Inc., founded.

1897—President Cleveland proclaimed more than twenty million acres of new reserves. A few months later Congress passed the Act of June 4, outlining a system of organization and management for those public forests and made possible the opening of the reserves for use.

1898—Gifford Pinchot was named head of the Forestry Division in the Department of Agriculture.

Biltmore Forest School organized at Biltmore, North Carolina, by Dr. C. A. Schenck. This was America's first professional forestry school.

The first State Forestry School was established at Cornell University.

The first government farmers' bulletin on forestry was issued.

Forestry instruction was first introduced at the University of Minnesota in 1898 as a part of the Horticultural Division.

Massachusetts Forest and Park Association founded.

The Forester, founded, edited and published by John C. Gifford, of Princeton, New Jersey, was purchased by The American Forestry Association and became its official publication with January 1898, Vol. IV, issue.

1899—The Act of February 28 provided for recreational use of the reserves.

1900—Society of American Foresters organized, Washington, D. C., for professionally trained foresters.

School of Forestry established at Yale University.

Canadian Forestry Association organized.

1901—The Division of Forestry became the Bureau of Forestry with authority to make forest plans for private timberland owners, tree planting, and forest investigations.

The annual report of the Secretary



PROTECTING OUR BIRTHRIGHT

Our congratulations to The American Forestry Association for their seventy-five years of service to America.

More than most we appreciate what this great organization has done—and is doing—to protect the forests and wildlife of our country. More than most because we, too, are engaged in that vital and never-ending job.

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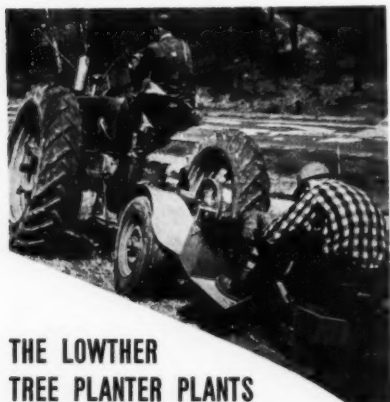
by a child under the guidance of one of our own Conservation Engineers. Important as it is, teaching conservation is only a part of our far greater program.

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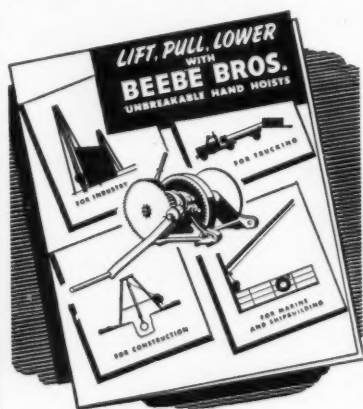
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of the Interior recommended placing the forest reserves in the Department of Agriculture under the control of the Bureau of Forestry.

Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks founded, New York City.

Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests founded.

1902—The first forest reserve created by Congress and not by presidential proclamation, the Minnesota Forest Reserve, was set up.

National Lumber Manufacturers Association organized, Washington, D. C.

1903—Ohio Forestry Association founded.

Department of Forestry, Michigan State College, established.

State Forestry School established at the University of Maine.

Wellesley became the first woman's college in the country to introduce a course in forestry.

1904—Chestnut blight first discovered in New York.

Division of Forestry, Massachusetts Department of Conservation, created.

1905—The American Forestry Congress, called by The American Forestry Association, in Washington, D. C., passed a resolution calling upon Congress to unify all forest work of the government, including the national forests, in the Department of Agriculture.

By the Act of February 1, Congress provided for the transfer of forest reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. The present Forest Service dates from this act. The Agricultural Appropriation Act effective July 1, designated the old Bureau of Forestry as the Forest Service.

State Board of Forest Commissioners created in the state of Washington.

1905—Michigan Forestry and Park Association founded.

State Department of Forestry organized in Wisconsin.

1906—The Act of June 11 provided that those lands within forest reserves chiefly valuable for agriculture be listed for homestead and entry purposes.

An act was passed June 8 to preserve American antiquities or features of scientific or historical interest situated upon land owned or con-

trolled by the government. These areas are known as national monuments.

Devil's Tower in Wyoming established as first national monument.

State Department of Forestry created in Maryland.

Department of Forestry, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, created. Commissioner of Forestry created in Rhode Island.

New Jersey Department of Conservation and Development, Forest Park Reservation Commission, created.

The George Foster Peabody School of Forestry at the University of Georgia, Athens, established.

U. S. lumber production reached its peak with 46 billion board feet cut.

1907—A western element in Congress, opposed to the national forest enterprise, succeeded in attaching to the agricultural appropriations bill a rider prohibiting further additions by Presidential proclamation to the forest reserves in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, and Wyoming. Before President Theodore Roosevelt signed the bill, he created new areas which added a total of 15,645,631 acres to the forest reserve system. California, Arizona, and New Mexico were later added to the restricted list.

The name "forest reserves" was changed to "national forests."

On March 17, President Roosevelt appointed the Inland Waterways Commission.

Oregon State Board of Forestry created.

College of Forestry, University of Washington, Seattle, established.

1908—Washington State Forest Fire Association founded.

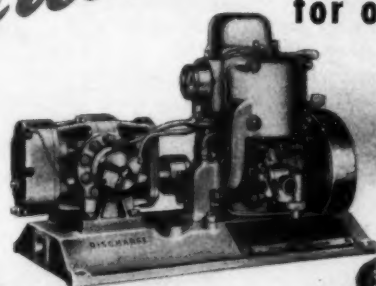
The first federal forest experiment station administered by the Forest Service was established on the Cocalino Plateau in Arizona.

The Act of May 23 provided that 25 percent of all money received by national forests be paid to the states for the benefit of the public schools and public roads of the counties containing the national forests.

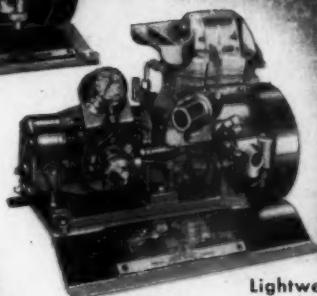
In May, President Theodore Roosevelt held the White House Conference of Governors to consider the fact that our natural resources were being consumed, wasted, and destroyed at a rate that threatened them with exhaustion. A National Conservation Commission was set up and divided

On Guard IN AMERICA'S FORESTS

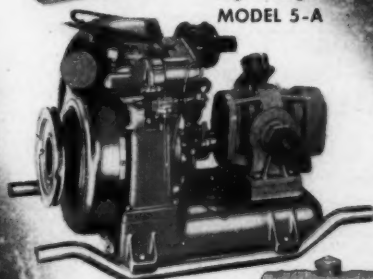
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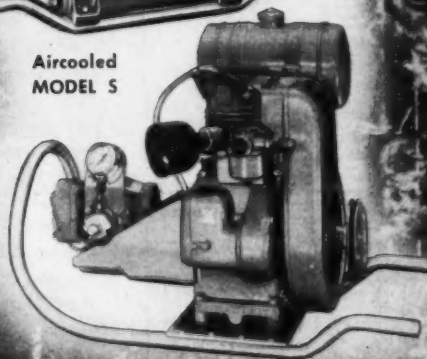
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into four sections—minerals, waters, forests, and soils—with Gifford Pinchot as chairman.

1909—The North American Conservation Conference was held in Washington. Statements of principles of conservation for the North American Continent were adopted.

The Western Forestry and Conservation Association was established.

Division of Forestry created in the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Montana State Forest Department created.

New Hampshire Forestry Department created.

Vermont Forest Service created.

Pacific Logging Congress organized.

Congress established a forestry division in the Indian Service, Department of the Interior.

School of Forestry, University of Idaho, established.

California Forest Protective Association founded at San Francisco.

1910—New York established the first state forest nursery.

State Forestry School established at Oregon State College.

In June, the Forest Products Laboratory was established by the Forest Service in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

An act was passed authorizing the President to reserve public lands for waterpower sites or irrigation.

The first American study of the effect of forests on streamflow and erosion was begun by the U. S. Forest Service at Wagon Wheel Gap, Colorado.

Great forest fires in Idaho and Montana burned over two million acres and cost 85 lives.

New Hampshire Timberland Owners Association founded.

1911—West Coast Lumbermen's Association organized.

The Weeks Law was passed establishing a new national policy—the purchase by the federal government of forest lands necessary to the protection of the flow of navigable streams.

Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association organized.

The office of State Forester of Colorado was established.

North Carolina Forestry Association founded.

Northern Montana Forestry Association founded in May.

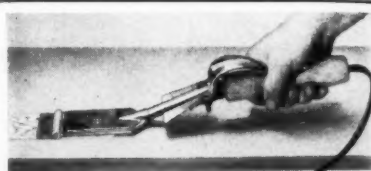
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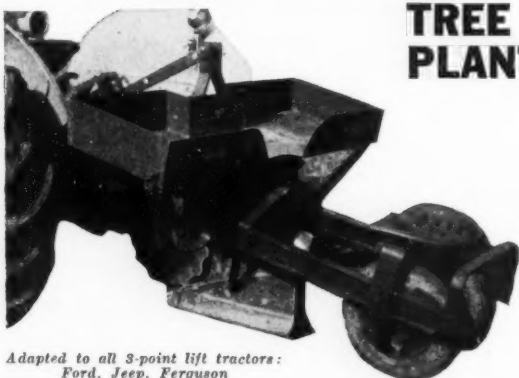
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The New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University, created.

1912—Division of Forestry and Range Management, Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College, established.

A full 4-year course offered at the Iowa State College Department of Forestry, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Forestry.

1913—Congress passed the Weeks-McLean Act asserting federal jurisdiction over migratory game birds of the United States.

Forestry work was established in the South Dakota Department of Schools and Public Lands.

1914—School of Forestry, Montana State University, set up.

Texas Forestry Association founded.

Southern Pine Association organized, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Position of State Forester of Virginia created through the efforts of The American Forestry Association.

A department of forestry was established at the University of California, Berkeley.

1915—Texas Forest Service created at Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

Vermont Timberland Owners' Association founded in April, Glens Falls, New York.

Airplane first used on forest fire patrol. L. A. Vilas flew the first patrols in a hydroplane for the State Forestry Department of Wisconsin.

1916—Congress passed the act creating the National Park Service in the Department of the Interior.

West Virginia Forest Fire Protective Association founded in June.

1917—National War Garden Commission organized by The American Forestry Association.

Forestry Relief and Comfort Fund started by The American Forestry Association to help forestry war veterans and their families.

1918—Save-the-Redwoods League organized, Berkeley, Calif., to preserve redwood groves.

California Redwood Association organized.

Division of Forestry, Louisiana Department of Conservation, established.

Memorial tree planting campaign

started by The American Forestry Association to honor war dead. Thousands of trees were planted.

1919—The National Parks Association was organized to promote the welfare of the National Park System and safeguard high standards in the development of the national parks.

Division of Forestry set up within Indiana Department of Conservation.

1920—Senate Resolution 311 called for a report on timber depletion, lumber prices, lumber exports, and timber ownership in the United States. The report prepared by the Forest Service, known as the "Capper Report," gave the most complete nationwide data on the forest situation up to that time.

The Association of State Foresters was established.

The American Forestry Association sent huge gifts of tree seeds to England, France and Belgium to reforest war-torn land.

1921—President Harding proclaimed the first nationwide Forest Protection Week.

Blackfoot Forest Protective Association founded, Missoula, Montana.

Washington State Forestry Conference organized.

Natural Resources Department founded by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

National Conference on State Parks organized, Washington, D. C.

Connecticut State Park and Forest Commission created.

Division of Nebraska State Conservation and Oil Survey created.

Division of Forestry, Tennessee State Department of Agriculture, created as a bureau.

Game, Fish and Forestry Commission of West Virginia created.

1922—The Izaak Walton League of America was founded at Chicago.

American Nature Association founded, Washington, D. C.

American Tree Association founded, Washington, D. C.

Georgia Forestry Association founded.

1923—The American Conservation Association merged with The American Forestry Association.

Alabama State Commission of Forestry established.

Florida Forest and Park Association founded in March.

Planting of white birches to honor

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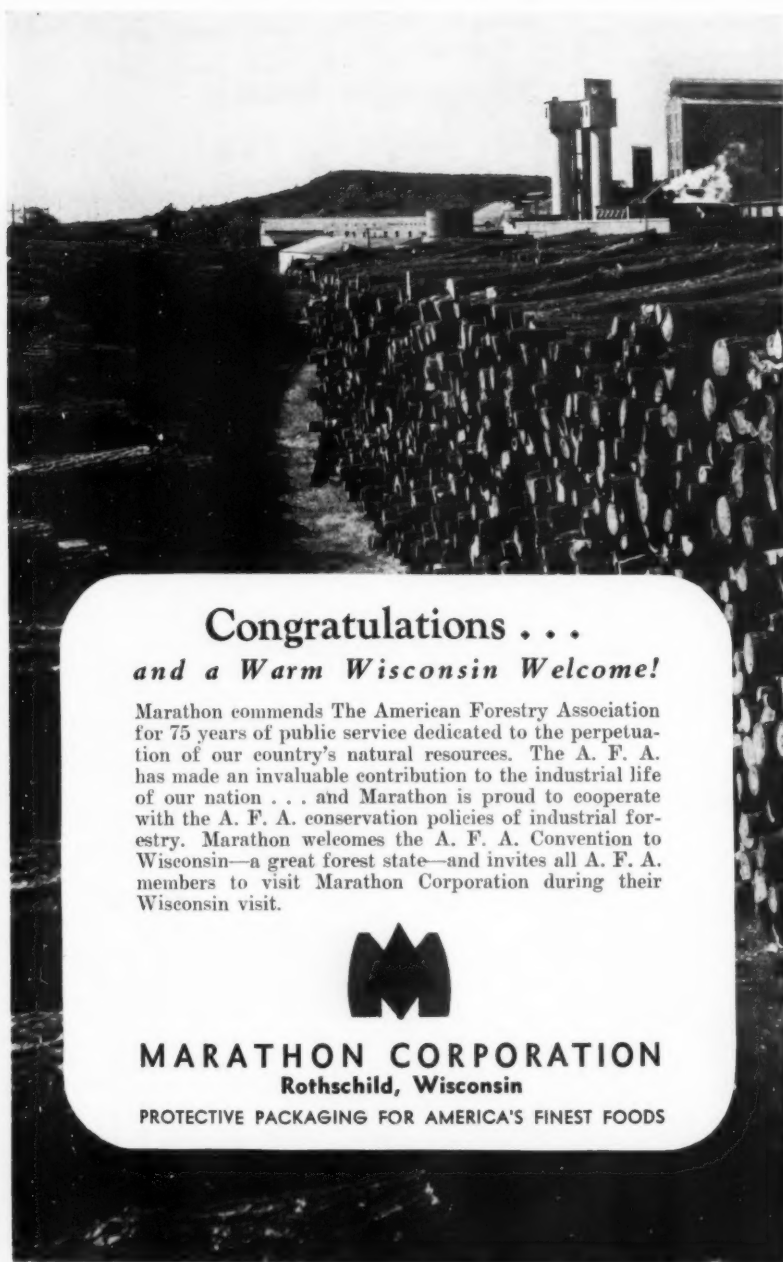
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Advertising Department, AMERICAN FORESTS Magazine
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mothers was started by The American Forestry Association. First Mother's Tree was planted at Reading, Pa., on Mother's Day, May 13.

1924—The Clarke-McNary Law was passed authorizing federal-state protection and farm forestry cooperation and extending the federal land purchase policy under the Weeks Law of 1911.

The American Forestry Association presented to President Coolidge, for the people of the nation, a living Christmas tree which was planted on the White House grounds.

The Gila wilderness area was established in the Gila National Forest of New Mexico.

Kentucky State Forest Service, Division of the Department of Agriculture, formed.

Conservation Association of Southern California founded.

A National Conference on the Utilization of Forest Products met at Washington, D. C.

1925—Department of Forestry of Georgia created.

State Cooperative Board of Forestry of Idaho created.

Illinois Division of Forestry was established.

Minnesota Department of Conservation, Office of Director of Forestry, created.

Missouri Department of Forestry created.

The North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development established by the Legislature of 1925 to supercede and include the activities and personnel of the former Geological and Economic Survey.

Oklahoma Forestry Commission created.

The American Forestry Association started its 3-year Southern Forestry Educational Project as a rural forest fire prevention program.

1926—Mississippi State Commission of Forestry created.

Department of Forestry and Conservation created at Purdue University.

1927—Delaware State Forestry Department created.

Florida Board of Forestry created. South Carolina State Commission of Forestry created.

School of Forestry and Conservation, University of Michigan, founded in September.

1928—The Woodruff-McNary Act was approved, authorizing a series of yearly appropriations up to a total of \$8,000,000 to carry out the provisions of Section 7 of the Weeks Act of 1911 for the protection of watersheds of navigable rivers.

The McSweeney-McNary Act of May 22 authorized a 10-year program of forest research. A nationwide survey of forest resources was authorized.

1929—Division of Forestry, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, was established.

The Pennsylvania State Forest School as at present constituted was established by merger of the two forest schools of Pennsylvania, the State Forest Academy at Mont Alto (established 1903) and the Department of Forestry of the School of Agriculture of the Pennsylvania State College (established 1905).

National Nut Tree Planting Project started by The American Forestry Association with the Boy Scouts of America, American Walnut Manufacturers Association and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1930—A Timber Conservation Board was appointed by President Hoover to try to find a remedy for the troubled lumber industry, which was suffering from the business depression.

The Charles Lathrop Park Forestry Foundation founded, Washington, D. C.

Southern California Association of Foresters and Fire Wardens founded.

1931—Western Pine Association organized, Portland, Oregon.

Duke University's School of Forestry founded.

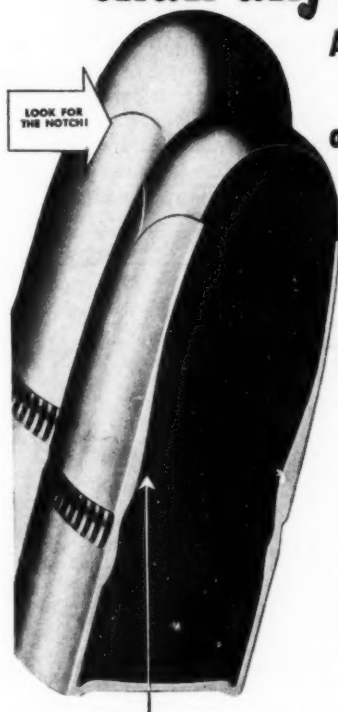
Arkansas created a State Forestry Commission. It is now the Division of Forestry and Parks in the Arkansas Resources and Development Commission.

1932—The George Washington Memorial Forest within the Superior National Forest was established by the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs. It was the first of many plantations established in national forests through the cooperation of women's organizations.

1933—Congress enacted legislation for the establishment of the Emergency Conservation Work, later called the Civilian Conservation Corps. The American Forestry Association has in

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its historical records the pen with which President Roosevelt signed the CCC bill on March 31.

The program was ended in 1942, after the United States entered the war.

Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York, called for a plan that would insure the economic and social benefits that could and should be derived from well-managed forest lands. The Forest Service prepared and sent to the Senate "A National Plan for American Forestry." Printed by Senate order, it is popularly known as the Copeland Report.

The Soil Erosion Service (now Soil Conservation Service) and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

were established. These agencies developed large scale programs for the conservation of land and soil.

Timber Engineering Company, Inc. (TECO), Washington, D. C., organized to conduct research in wood for the forest industries.

A commemorative postage stamp was issued to honor the 60th birthday of Arbor Day.

Tillamook forest fire in Oregon burned 10-billion board feet of standing timber at an estimated damage of \$200,000,000.

First Trail Riders of the Wilderness trip taken — then called Trail Riders of the National Forests. These annual trips are sponsored and conducted into the wilderness areas by The American Forestry Association.

1934—State Conservation Commission established in Iowa.

The Taylor Grazing Act was passed "to stop injury to public domain grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration, to provide for orderly use, improvement and development, to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range."

Quetico-Superior Committee established at Chicago. This organization was appointed by the President of the United States to further work begun in 1927 by the Quetico-Superior Council.

1935—Southern Hardwood Producers, Inc., organized.

The Natural Resources Committee was established to investigate the country's natural resources and plan for their development and use.

Congress passed the Fulmer Act to

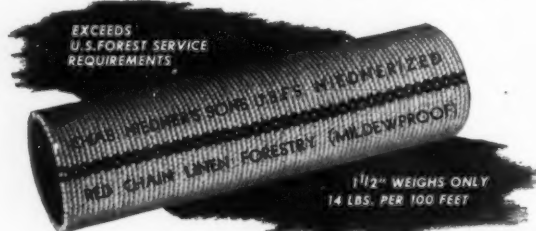
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extend federal aid to the states in acquiring state forests.

The first tree in the shelterbelt program of the prairie plains region was planted on March 19 near Mangum, Oklahoma. This was the start of the Prairie States Forestry Project, to lessen drought conditions, protect crops and livestock, reduce dust storms, and provide useful employment for drought-stricken people.

The Wilderness Society organized, Wahington, D. C.

California Conservation Council founded.

1936—National Wildlife Federation organized.

The Omnibus Flood Control Act of June 22 provided for surveys and improvements of watersheds for flood control.

American Turpentine Farmers Association organized, Valdosta, Ga.

School of Forest, Range and Wildlife Management, Utah State Agricultural College, created.

Dakota Forestation Association founded.

1937—The Norris-Doxey, or Cooperative Farm Forestry Act was passed May 18. It provided for increased technical aid to farm owners in the sound management of their woodlands.

University of Florida, College of Agriculture, School of Forestry, established.

Michigan United Conservation Clubs founded.

1938—American Forest Fire Foundation founded to provide recognition for outstanding heroism in fire-fighting. The American Forestry Association is trustee for the funds and medal.

The New England hurricane in September resulted in a Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration, under the supervision of the Forest Service, to salvage as much as possible of the blown-down timber.

Congress passed Water Pollution Bill, to be administered by U. S. Public Health Service to prepare plans for eliminating or reducing pollution in rivers and encouraging legislation within the states.

Mississippi Forestry and Chemurgic Association, Jackson, Miss., founded.

Division of Forestry, College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Eco-

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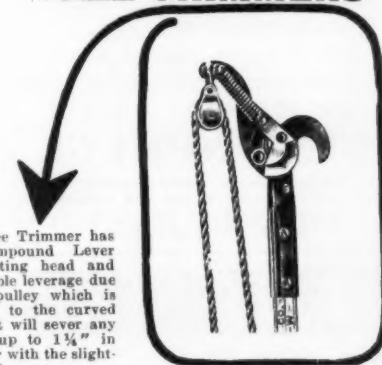
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nomics, West Virginia University, created.

1939—Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association organized by a number of pulp and paper mills at Atlanta.

Fish and Wildlife Service was formed in Department of the Interior from older bureaus.

Congress voted appropriations of \$1,000,000,000 for conservation.

1940—Friends of the Land founded, Columbus, Ohio.

Culminating a fifty-year struggle, Congress established King's Canyon National Park in California.

Kentucky Conservation Council founded in October.

1941—In April the State of Washington officially launched a statewide forest fire prevention Keep Green program and a few months later Oregon began a similar program.

Eastern Kentucky Forest Fire Protective Association founded.

A Division of State Board of Forestry and Fire Control within the Department of Agriculture created in Utah.

Following a 3-year study, chiefly of private forests, the Joint Congressional Committee on Forestry, under the Chairmanship of Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama, issued a report on "Forest Lands of the United States." The report cited deplorable conditions in the forest areas of many sections of the country and recommended various cooperative aids to private forest land owners, expansion of public ownership, and a federal-state system of regulation of forestry practices.

American Forest Products Industries, Inc., founded at Washington, D. C., to inaugurate a far-reaching industry-sponsored educational and action program.

Forest Farmers Association Cooperative organized, Valdosta, Ga.

1942—On April 4, Alabama became the site of the first Tree Farm certified under a national program. American Forest Products Industries promotes and sponsors the movement nationally as the American Tree Farm System.

1943—Virginia Forests, Inc., founded in April.

The Office of Civilian Defense established a volunteer Forest Fire Fighters Service to aid federal and

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state forestry agencies. Some 185,000 citizens enrolled.

To help stimulate output of wood for war needs, a special Timber Production War Project was launched by the government.

The Japanese made numerous attempts to fire West Coast forests with incendiary bombs carried by balloons, but were unsuccessful.

1944—The American Forestry Association's Forest Resource Appraisal Project was started. This was a \$225,000 privately financed project to determine condition of the national forests.

Public Law 273 of March 29 was passed by Congress to authorize co-operative agreements for joint operation of public and private timber under sustained yield plans.

New England Forestry Foundation organized at Boston.

An international organization for forestry was started under the auspices of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

Trees for Tomorrow, Inc., Merrill, Wisconsin, organized.

Colorado Forestry and Horticulture Association founded.

1945—Illinois Technical Forestry Association founded in September.

1946—A Branch of Forestry and Forest Products was set up as a permanent organization under FAO, and Marcel Leloup, formerly Director General of the Department of Forests and Waters of France, was named permanent director. The organization undertook to set up worldwide forestry statistical services, assist governments with advice on forest policy, send out missions to make scientific studies, promote research and circulate findings among nations, and facilitate exchange of scientific personnel.

Wildlife Management Institute founded, Washington, D. C.

Natural Resources Council of America organized, Washington, D. C. It is made up of more than 30 conservation organizations.

Save the Myrtle Woods, Inc., Portland, Ore., founded in March.

American Forest Congress, called by The American Forestry Association.



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tion, held in Washington, D. C., October 9-11.

1947—West Virginia Forest Council founded.

Louisiana Forestry Association founded.

Congress passed a Forest Pest Control Act which paved the way for establishment of more adequate services and facilities for prompt detection and suppression, and authorized federal cooperation with states and private owners to combat outbreaks of forest pests and parasites.

Forest Products Research Society founded.

The Forest Service completed a postwar reappraisal of the forest situation in the United States.

Bureau of Land Management created in the Department of the Interior by combining Grazing Service and General Land Office.

Early-day speakers at AFA meetings were prolific. A total of 151 papers were read at two meetings in 1882, eighty-seven in April and sixty-four in August. The same topics head discussions today.

The American Forestry Association's 30-point Program for American Forestry submitted to Association membership and approved. This came as a follow-up of the Association's forest resource appraisal, was drawn up by important committees of federal, state and private leaders. It offered a "blueprint" of forestry conservation for the future.

1948—Conservation Foundation, Inc., founded in New York City.

National Association of Forestry Consultants founded.

Forest Conservation, Inc., Eugene, Ore., founded.

On July 1, the status of the work at the Louisiana State University, Agricultural and Mechanical College, School of Forestry, was changed from a Department of Forestry to a School of Forestry.

National Conference on Land Use Policy, held at Omaha, Nebraska, May 7-8.

1949—Hoover Commission report for reorganization of federal government submitted by former President Herbert Hoover.

1950—September 10, 1950—75th Anniversary of the founding of The American Forestry Association.

Its Leaders

(From page 19)

election of Robert Douglas of Waukegan, Illinois, as president and Professor Henry H. McAfee of Iowa as secretary.

For reasons not divulged, Mr. Douglas immediately offered his resignation, and it was "unwillingly accepted." Dr. John A. Warder was then unanimously elected in his place.

Contemporaries had ample reason, however, for seeking to induce Robert Douglas to assume the AFA presidency, for annals show him to have been prominent among early day conservation leaders. Immigrating to this country from Gateswood, England, via Canada, he was widely known as an outstanding arboriculturist and authority on evergreens. After a futile fling in the California Gold Rush of 1849, he settled down at Waukegan, Illinois, and established America's first commercial nursery for evergreens and other tree seedlings.

How It Started

In 1869 Trouvelet, a French mathematician, came to America to settle at Medford, Massachusetts. In his house he harbored some eggs of the gypsy moth, which he had brought with him believing that he could cross them to advantage with the silkworm moth. While absent an enterprising housekeeper swept out the eggs and tiny caterpillars. A score of years later a gypsy moth epidemic was sweeping through the New England States.

Through his efforts, many successful plantations of forest trees were established on the western prairies. He planted large forests near Fairlington, Kansas, had charge of the selection and planting of trees on the grounds of the Leland Stanford University in California and at the George W. Vanderbilt estate, Biltmore, North Carolina.

John A. Warder
1875-1882

The vigor and zeal with which the AFA launched its "forestry and timber culture" crusade, following its 1875 organizational meeting in Chicago, is traceable in large part to the capable leadership supplied by Dr. John A. Warder, newly-elected president. Dr. Warder's fame as a hor-

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ticulturist, forester and author, as well as a physician, had already fanned out from his Cincinnati, Ohio, home to distant areas of the nation.

While president of the AFA, an office he held from 1875 to 1882, he did much to crystallize public opinion on the need to protect forests, and his pleas for such legislation were heard in Congress. The memorable First Forestry Congress, which he helped to promote in Cincinnati in 1882, finally made possible the materialization of many of his concepts.

Dr. Warder had been one of the founders of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, was an active member of the Western Academy of Natural Sciences and Cincinnati Society of Natural History. For many years he had been president of the Ohio Horticultural Society and vice-president of the American Pomological Society.

As an author, he wrote the first description of the *Catalpa speciosa*, or northern catalpa, which has proved of considerable commercial value. Publications on "Hedges and Evergreens" and "American Pomology—Apples" also earned him recognition, the latter still considered a standard authority on description and variety of apples. He published a magazine, *Western Horticultural Review*, for four years.

Two years before the AFA was organized Dr. Warder had made a visit to the World's Fair at Vienna, in his then official capacity as United States Commissioner, after which he submitted an official report on forests and forestry which gave tremendous stimulus to the forestry movement in this country.

George B. Loring
1882-1884

George Bailey Loring, a surgeon and marine general who had gravitated to leadership in scientific agriculture around his Salem, Massachusetts, home in the early 1860s, was a natural choice to succeed Dr. Warder. General Loring, then United States Commissioner of Agriculture, was named to preside over the First Forestry Congress in 1882. Because of the enthusiasm generated there, a permanent American Forestry Congress was organized, following which the newly-created body and The American Forestry Association soon merged to form "one society for the

prosecution of the objects common to both."

Thus the AFA had one of the truly influential men of that time as its president from 1882 to 1884, for General Loring continued to serve as Commissioner of Agriculture until 1885. He had previously served as a congressman from Massachusetts.

A contemporary and close friend of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and James Russell Lowell, General Loring first sprang into prominence in medical and military circles. He graduated from the Harvard medical school in 1838, later was a surgeon at the United States Marine Hospital,

How It Started

The great forest fires of 1881 in Michigan, with their toll of death and destruction, were reaching their climax when in quiet Danville, New York another event of quite a different character was taking place. There, to honor Clara Barton, a distinguished summer visitor, townspeople had formed the first local chapter of the American Red Cross. When news of the terrible fires came over the wires and Danville's own skies grew murky and dark, they collected supplies and cash and immediately dispatched field agents to the scene of disaster. This was the beginning of the American Red Cross.

Chelsea, Massachusetts, and in 1849 was appointed commissioner to revise the U. S. Marine Hospital system. Emerging as an agricultural leader in 1864, he founded the New England Agricultural Society.

From that period on, General Loring's enthusiasm for agriculture as applied to forestry had no bounds.

Judge Warren Higley
1885-1886

Judge Warren Higley, a leader in organizing the First American Forestry Congress in Cincinnati, where he was an eminent jurist and educator, became president in 1885 and served through 1886. During his term the impetus given the forestry movement by the Congress continued. Dr. B. E. Fernow had been made secretary of the Association and also contributed greatly in stimulating forestry activity on both federal and state levels.

When Judge Higley took office he had already made his mark in conservation as a founder and president of the Ohio State Forestry Association

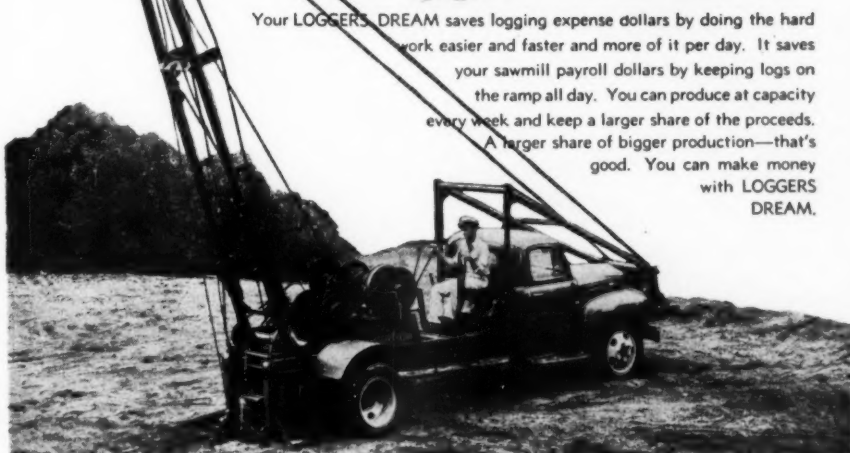
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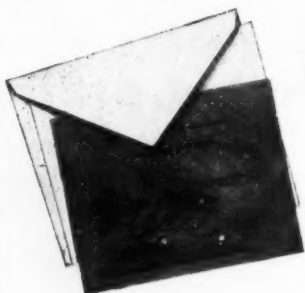
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and as a prime mover in the establishment of Arbor Day in Ohio. Then he returned to his native New York State to practice law, and immediately became one of the organizers of the New York State Forestry Association.

The annual meeting of 1885, held in the old Horticultural Hall in Boston, Massachusetts, was a monument to Judge Higley's ability to rally support for the forestry issues of that day, for those in attendance came from all sections of the United States and Canada, despite untold travel hardships.

G. W. Minier 1886-1887

The Honorable George W. Minier of Illinois followed Judge Warren Higley, being elected in September, 1886, at the annual meeting in Denver. At that time the efforts of the Association were directed toward building up an informed public opinion in order to obtain badly needed state and federal legislation to promote tree planting and to provide more adequate forest fire protection.

A charter member of The American Forestry Association, Mr. Minier served two terms as president, then continued as an honorary vice-president for more than twelve years. Born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, he was educated at Athens Academy and immediately thereafter moved to Illinois, where he became widely known as a minister, civil engineer, educator and farmer. On one occasion he emphatically declared horticulture to be "the religion of agriculture."

His belief in tree planting is emphasized by the fact that when he located and platted a village in Illinois which later bore his name, he reserved a block for a park which he personally set out in trees.

He was a close personal friend of Abraham Lincoln and was conscientiously opposed to human slavery.

Coleman R. Pringle 1887-1888

The naming of Coleman R. Pringle of Atlanta, Georgia, to the AFA presidency for the years 1887 and 1888 came at a time when Mr. Pringle had just completed two years as president of the Southern Forestry Congress. There he had won the respect of conservationists for his energetic public

addresses and championing of causes related to forestry and agriculture.

At the 1888 meeting in Atlanta, President Pringle negotiated the merging of the Southern Forestry Congress with the AFA (then known as American Forestry Congress), his annual address on that historic occasion being declared one of the ablest and most practical ever delivered. It was during his term that the bill for the preservation and proper administration of the national timber domain was at last prepared for presentation to Congress, marking the first organized step in the eventual creation of present day national forests. This bill was drawn up with the help of Dr. B. E. Fernow and recommended to Congress by the Association.

Gov. James A. Beaver
1888-1890

The Honorable James A. Beaver, who had taken office as governor of Pennsylvania in January of 1887, was elected to succeed Coleman R. Pringle at the Association's Atlanta

How It Started

On August 14, 1933 it was hot in the State of Oregon—hot and dry. The humidity had dropped to a new low—so low in fact, that all loggers closed their operations. That is, all but one. He decided to haul in just one more log before calling it a day. The rigging slinger set the choker on a large Douglas-fir log, gave his signal and the log started crashing its way to the landing. A cedar windfall lay directly in its path. As the giant log ground its way across the cedar a tiny wisp of smoke curled into the air and the great Tillamook conflagration had started.

Twelve days later the fire was under control, but 300,000 acres of timberland had been burned, ten billion board feet of standing timber had been destroyed and the damage had exceeded \$200,000,000.

meeting in December, 1888. Governor Beaver had organized the first Forestry Commission of Pennsylvania and had obtained the services of Dr. J. T. Rothrock as the state's chief forester.

Perhaps the most important piece of work performed during Governor Beaver's term as AFA president was a conference held by the AFA Law Committee with President Benjamin



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Harrison in 1889 which helped to bring about passage of the Act of 1892 creating federal forest reservations — predecessors of the present national forest system.

The annual meeting of 1889 was held in Governor Beaver's home state at Philadelphia in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, at which time he reiterated his stand that government had a moral obligation "to protect forest property and to prevent tremendous losses through fire, flood and erosion."

William Alvord 1891-1892

As a successor to Governor James A. Beaver, the AFA for the first time made a West Coast man its president at the annual meeting in Washington, D. C., on December 30, 1890. He was William Alvord of San Francisco, who served through 1892.

A lover of nature, patron of the arts and sciences, an influential businessman, Mr. Alvord helped the Association, in its continuing skirmishes, prevail upon Congress to establish what are now national forests and protect and preserve public forest lands. It was during his administration, too, that the Association was actively campaigning for establishment of forest parks in cities and towns and for the protection of Yellowstone National Park against invasion by any railroad. Extension of the boundaries of Yellowstone, Yosemite and Sequoia national parks was also being sought.

Mr. Alvord had migrated from New York to California at the age of twenty and had been an active leader in the growing West for years. He was mayor of San Francisco in 1871 and later was park commissioner of the city for nine years during which time he was largely responsible for the development of Golden Gate Park.

J. Sterling Morton 1893-1896

J. Sterling Morton, most widely known as the "Father of Arbor Day," followed William Alvord as president of The American Forestry Association. He was elected on December 20, 1892 and continued to serve through 1896. Only a few months after taking over the presidency, Mr. Morton was named Secretary of Agriculture by President Grover Cleveland.

land, who was just entering his second term in the White House.

The part played by Mr. Morton in arousing tree planting interest in the Nebraska plains, his success in getting an Arbor Day law written into the records of Nebraska in 1872, and the nationwide spread of this movement is known to nearly every school child in the nation.

While president of the AFA, Morton helped further the Association's fight for forest reservations and their proper administration, the result of which was an act authorizing the National Academy of Sciences to investigate and submit recommendations for a national policy on this issue.

For over fifty years, Mr. Morton was a leader in the political, commercial, agricultural and educational life of Nebraska, and, in a great measure, of the nation. As Secretary of Agriculture, he showed an administrative ability and efficiency which enabled him to return to the Treasury nearly one fourth of his \$11,000,000 budget. His status as unofficial chief advisor to President Cleveland further enhanced his ability to accomplish those measures in which he believed.

Francis Henry Appleton 1897-1898

Francis Henry Appleton of Massachusetts, an enthusiastic champion of agriculture and forestry, was made president on February 5, 1897, during the annual meeting held at the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C. A leading Republican, trustee and president of Peabody Institute, Essex Institute and the New England Agricultural Society, he had served in both houses of the Massachusetts legislature and, for sixteen years, on the State Board of Agriculture.

A former army general, Appleton was an ardent campaigner for enlarging the AFA membership and increasing the importance of its educational work. He saw that local committees were formed in different states and cities, and called two special meetings. One was at Asheville, North Carolina, where members and delegates visited the Biltmore Estate of George W. Vanderbilt and inspected forestry operations being conducted by Dr. C. A. Schenck. Valuable and important papers were read and discussed at this meeting, as well

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as at the Nashville, Tennessee, meeting which followed.

During General Appleton's two years at the helm, the Association, in collaboration with the Forestry Committee of the National Academy of Sciences, obtained from Congress a \$25,000 appropriation to finance the Academy's Forestry Committee in an inspection of the public timberlands as a basis for legislation designed to insure their proper administration.

James Wilson
1899-1908

When the AFA selected James Wilson, then Secretary of Agriculture, to succeed Francis Henry Appleton as its president in December of 1898, the Association was just entering a period when its influence and productivity were at the zenith. The guiding hand of James Wilson, widely known as Tama Jim since his earlier farming days in Tama County, Iowa, remained much in evidence for ten years—through 1908.

In 1898, just prior to Mr. Wilson's assumption of duties as AFA president, Dr. B. E. Fernow, formerly AFA secretary, had resigned as chief of the federal Division of Forestry to head the pioneer College of Forestry at Cornell (another cause championed by AFA). During Tama Jim's leadership of the AFA, the federal Division of Forestry had its name changed to U. S. Forest Service and its responsibilities were more fully and clearly outlined—an outgrowth of the Second Forestry Congress held in Washington during President Theodore Roosevelt's administration in 1905. Gifford Pinchot succeeded Fernow as federal forestry chief, and later became President Roosevelt's first Chief of the new U. S. Forest Service. Mr. Wilson's influence was further discernible in President Roosevelt's calling of the famous Governor's Conference on forestry in 1908.

Wilson, who served through three administrations during his sixteen years as Secretary of Agriculture and survived forty cabinet officers during the terms of McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, called Iowa his home after immigrating from Scotland in his youth. Always deeply interested in agriculture and forestry, he had first gained the public limelight as an Iowa legislator and as a representative to the National Congress.

Curtis Guild, Jr. 1909-1910

It is significant to note that when James Wilson stepped down from the AFA presidency, after ten fruitful years, he stated that he thought the interests of the Association and of forestry could best be served if it chose a president outside the ranks of the federal government. His successor was the Honorable Curtis Guild, Jr., who had just concluded three years as governor of Massachusetts and had battled long and hard for the cause of conservation.

Curtis Guild served the AFA as president during 1909 and 1910, and in that period took a militant part in the campaign for establishing national forests in the East. He was particularly instrumental in gaining support for the Appalachian and White Mountain national forests, and interest aroused helped make possible passage of the Weeks Bill in 1911.

So well liked a statesman was Curtis Guild that in the summer of 1911 he was asked by President Taft to resign as president of the AFA to become ambassador to Russia, a post he held until 1913.

Robert P. Bass 1911-1913

The governor of New Hampshire, the Honorable Robert P. Bass, was chosen to be Curtis Guild's successor when the latter retired as AFA president on August 3, 1911, to become ambassador to Russia. Governor Bass, through the remainder of 1911 and during 1912, helped the Association to expand its membership and extend its influence as an educational medium. The long fought battle for the Weeks Bill was also won immediately after he took office.

Governor Bass had already accomplished much for forestry while a state legislator by introducing a New Hampshire state forestry law which provided for forest fire protection. He was successful in getting his bill enacted, and it proved so complete that during the ensuing quarter of a century no fundamental changes in it were necessary.

An active member and director of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests for over twenty-five years, Robert Bass' administration as governor marked one of the most progressive epochs in the history of New Hampshire. He did much

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to develop the work of the state's Forestry Department, with special emphasis on service and efficiency.

Dr. Henry Sturgis Drinker 1913-1915

The years 1913 through 1915 saw Dr. Henry Sturgis Drinker, prominent educator and conservationist, serving the AFA as president. Dr. Drinker, while president of Lehigh University, had established a department of forestry—one of many improvements in curriculum—and he strengthened this move by setting up experimental forestry stations near the school as well as an arboretum containing every species of trees found in Pennsylvania. He was also considered an authority on forestry taxation.

During his administration of the Association, he helped defeat a movement to transfer the national forests to the states, advocating rather that the states establish separate forests of their own. AFA efforts in 1914 helped Virginia to get a state forestry law, and during the same period the Association actively co-

operated in the work to combat chestnut blight which later proved to have a death hold.

The Association took a leading part in the Fifth National Conservation Congress, held at Washington in 1914. Then in 1915 President Drinker led an AFA delegation to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco. Meeting with the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, he advocated viewing forestry from a nationwide and inter-hemisphere vantage point rather than limiting it to local areas. The Association's leadership over the years was recognized by Exposition directors with the presentation of a large bronze medal of commendation.

Dr. Drinker continued to play an active part in forestry long after giving up the presidency of the Association.

Charles Lathrop Pack 1916-1922

The year 1916 marked the beginning of a dynamic period of AFA leadership under Charles Lathrop Pack, lumberman son of a lumber-

man father, who became recognized as one of the nation's foremost forest authorities, a leading economist and a champion of public education. Charles Lathrop Pack saw the organization through a stormy and particularly active period which included World War I and the post-war years through 1922.

Mr. Pack had studied as a youth in the Black Forest of Germany, and in 1908 was named by President Theodore Roosevelt to attend the famous Governor's Forestry Conference at the White House as a forestry authority.

Already a nationally prominent figure, Charles Lathrop Pack soon after becoming president of the AFA originated, organized and carried on, as the work of the Association, a National War Garden Commission for home food production. At the same time a Lumber and Forests Regiments Relief Fund was promoted to help forest workers called to war and the families left behind.

At the close of World War I, Mr. Pack and the Association's executive secretary, Percy Ridsdale, launched

Greetings

The members of the Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association engaged in the production of lumber, veneers, plywood, hardwood flooring, logs, and related wood products are interested in maintaining the timber supply located in Michigan and Wisconsin. In cooperation with State and National agencies they are obtaining better utilization of forest products through improvement of cutting practices, through fire protection and better practical forestry.

This Association, now in its fortieth year, commends the constructive activities of The American Forestry Association during its long and useful career of seventy-five years.

the Seeds to Europe campaign to reforest the fields ravaged by battle.

Memorial tree forests were also launched to honor those war heroes who did not return.

Henry S. Graves
1923-1924; 1935-1936

Colonel Henry Solon Graves, distinguished American forester, who had first served the AFA as a member of the board of directors back in 1901, was elected to the AFA presidency in January of 1923. He was re-elected in 1924, but reluctantly resigned on March 1 that year because of time demanded by his duties at Yale University. He again became president in June, 1934 to fill the unexpired term of George D. Pratt, this time serving through 1936. He continued as a director through 1941, and is now retired dean emeritus of the Yale Forestry School.

A pioneer in forestry education in America, Henry Solon Graves was named first director and professor of forestry at Yale University when that school launched its graduate courses in 1900. In 1910 he was chosen by President Taft to succeed Gifford Pinchot as Chief Forester of the United States, which position he held until 1920 when he returned to direct the Yale Forestry School. He became a provost of the University in 1923.

During World War I, he was called upon to organize the army's woods operations in France. He emerged a colonel in the largest forestry regiment and helped effect a remarkable record of lumber production for the American Army. In 1918 Colonel Graves was elected an honorary member of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society of Edinburgh in recognition of his eminent services to forestry.

George D. Pratt
1924-1934

Serving as AFA president for a ten-year period between the two spans of Henry Solon Graves' service was George D. Pratt of New York, national leader in forestry, conservation and outdoor recreation. He had been conservation commissioner of New York state for six years, was one of the founders of Boy Scouts of America and a leader in the Y.M.C.A. youth movement. He was also a di-

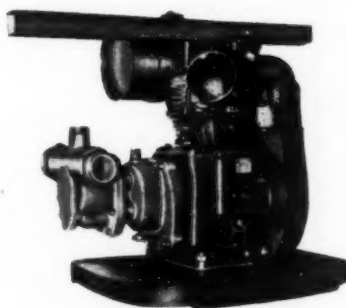
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Independently powered — self sufficient, quality engineered for continuous use at high efficiency.

PUMP CONSTRUCTION: Rotary, positive displacement, rubber gear pump—any water source, dirty or clean may be used.

PRESSURE: 200 lbs. per square inch plus.

CAPACITY: 50 gallons per minute at free flow — approx. 26 gallons per minute at 200 lbs. P.S.I.

POWERED BY: 4 cycle, single cylinder, air-cooled, 6 H.P., Wisconsin engine.

FUEL CAPACITY: One U. S. gallon — sufficient for approximately 1½ hours at full throttle.

POSITIVE AUTOMATIC RELIEF VALVE: Adjustable for pressure range of 90—200 lbs. P.S.I. Nozzle flow may be restricted or shut off at the nozzle without stalling engine.

AUTOMATIC SELF LUBRICATING BALL BEARING CONSTRUCTION: Manual lubrication of pump shafts and out-board bearings unnecessary. Bearings are prelubricated, shielded and sealed—require no attention for life of bearing.

PRIMING IS UNNECESSARY—except in unusual circumstances such as resumption of pumping operations after long periods of storage, extremely high lift operation, etc.

HIGH SUCTION LIFT: 31.7 feet by actual test.

WEIGHT: 90 pounds.

HOSE CONNECTIONS: Discharge—1½" I.P.T. Suction—2" I.P.T.

New mechanical seal is incorporated in the design of the Porto Pump, eliminating the troublesome packing and packing.

High strength alloy steel pump shafts are chrome plated for extra wear.

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rector of the American Game Association and of the National Parks Association, and a leader in the Camp Fire Club of America.

The Association is particularly indebted to Mr. Pratt for having put it on a sound business basis and made possible its endowment fund. Although wealthy, he insisted that any organization should operate on its earned income. Once he attained that goal, he offered to contribute \$100,000, providing an equal amount could be subscribed by the membership. Responding enthusiastically, members over-subscribed their quota to such an extent that the Association had an endowment fund of \$265,000 when Mr. Pratt retired because of poor health in June, 1934.

During Mr. Pratt's administration, a forester was added to the Association staff and educational efforts hit a new high with the conceiving of the famous Southern Educational Project. The National Nut Tree Planting Project was also conducted during his tenure of office, and he encouraged further youth participation in forestry by providing several hundred Association medals to be awarded from year to year to children for outstanding work in forestry and other phases of conservation.

James G. K. McClure, Jr. 1937-1940

In 1937 the presidency of the AFA was tendered to James G. K. McClure, Jr., who from his home at Hickory Nut Gap Farm near Asheville, North Carolina, had been carrying on a program to help his mountain neigh-

bors make a better living. This production and marketing program, known as the Lord's Acre Plan, was carried on by a Farmers Federation with Mr. McClure as president, and involved the operation of eighteen warehouses in a dozen mountain counties, a forest products department, sales organization and a religious department.

Mr. McClure had been a minister in early life, following in the footsteps of his father, but ill health caused him to give up his church in upper Michigan. After a world cruise, he settled in the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina and launched the Lord's Acre movement. Forestry was necessarily a vital factor in his work and received considerable emphasis. Thus he was appointed to the newly-created North Carolina Board of Conservation and Development, from which he gravitated to the chairmanship of the Board's Committee on Forests, Water Resources and Inland Fisheries.

In 1934 he was elected president of the North Carolina Forestry Association which was active in getting statewide forest fire control the following year.

During his term as AFA presi-

How It Started

In the year 1926, a cargo ship, loaded with burl elm veneer logs, arrived from Europe and docked at Baltimore, Maryland. The logs were unloaded, placed on flat-cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and transported to veneer mills in Ohio.

Within a few years native American elm trees, along the route over which the veneer logs had passed, became sickly, had sparse foliage and began to decline. Examination of these failing trees showed infected twigs developing a curl like a shepherd's crook and numerous trunk suckers at the base of larger limbs. These were the first tell-tale symptoms of Dutch elm disease in America.

Not until 1933, however, did scientists discover that this dread tree disease was being transported by infected burl elm veneer logs imported from Europe. All elm logs and materials under suspicion have since been barred from our ports of entry.

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dent, which lasted through 1940, the Norris-Doxey Cooperative Farm Forestry Act was passed and a strong fight was waged to gain stronger support for forest fire prevention.

William S. Rosecrans 1941-1948

In 1941, the AFA for the first time since 1892 and the days of William Alvord looked toward California for its next president, William S. Rosecrans of Los Angeles. Long prominently identified with conservation interests in southern California, Mr. Rosecrans took over the presidency and made a number of outstanding contributions during his tenure which lasted through 1948.

Early in his administration, the nation was called upon to wage World War II, and in 1946 the Association held its third American Forestry Congress which was preceded by its nationwide Forest Resources Appraisal. This appraisal and accompanying recommendations provided a basis for much discussion and elaboration during the Forestry Congress, and President Rosecrans steered the nation's best conservation authorities through a series of speeches on various points

to determine what the future Association policy would be. As a result of this Congress, the Association's thirty-point Program for American Forestry was prepared.

While still AFA president, Mr. Rosecrans was named chairman of the California State Board of Forestry and launched a new approach to problems within his state.

How It Started

Around 1900 a nursery on Long Island received a shipment from the Orient which contained some Japanese chestnut seedlings with a bark infection. In 1904 American chestnut trees on western Long Island began to die. The chestnut blight had started its death crusade. Ten years later the disease had spread over half the chestnut area in the United States. Today the chestnut tree, so valuable and well remembered in the early part of this century, has been exterminated throughout its entire range.

Arthur Clinton Spurr 1949-

Arthur Clinton Spurr, dynamic president of Monongahela Power Company, Fairmont, West Virginia,

succeeded William S. Rosecrans as the Association's president in 1949 and is currently in his second year of administration. In this brief period the AFA has established a Task Force Committee to prepare a five-year report on progress of American forestry and has set up a national committee to study and recommend action on the problem of mounting forest insect and disease losses.

At its 1949 joint meeting with Ohio and West Virginia, the AFA dedicated the Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District and established presentation of conservation awards as a regular annual feature to honor those who have distinguished themselves in various fields of conservation endeavor.

The AFA's selection of A. C. Spurr as president was influenced by his splendid organization of a self-help program for West Virginia residents within the sphere of Monongahela Power Company. He helped revitalize a dwindling dairy industry, increased employment and income by encouraging new industries, stabilized marketing of forestry products and otherwise promoted a policy of sound

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Last year our "conservation staff" marked 15,420 acres of trees for partial cutting operations and gave expert advice to owners of 127,270 acres. This all added up to income for the landowner, the improvement of his timber stand and raw material for our Savannah plant which gives employment to more than 4,000 Georgians whose annual wages in 1949 totalled more than 12 million dollars.

If you are a landowner and would like the services of "the man who marks the trees" you can get detailed information on this "conservation service" by writing Woodlands Division, Union Bag & Paper Corporation, Liberty Bank Building, Savannah, Georgia.

(One of a series of advertisements on forest conservation carried in all Georgia newspapers.)

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land use. Not only did this program result in greater demand for electric power, but it won him the Gantt Medal, one of industry's top awards for community service.

The name of A. C. Spurr in West Virginia is synonymous with conservation. He is a founder and now secretary of the Upper Monongahela Valley Association which is concerned with area development. His own company employs a full-time forester, a soil conservationist, an agricultural advisor and a farm management counselor. He is chairman of the committee on agriculture of

How It Started

Along about 1914 or 1915 a rope factory at Charleston, Massachusetts received a cargo of hemp. The opening of these hemp bales released a number of minute insect eggs. Soon, in the vicinity of Charleston, thousands of small worms were destroying the corn crops. The European corn borer had been introduced, through bales of hemp, into the United States.

the West Virginia Chamber of Commerce and is one of the original founders and chairman of the advisory committee of the West Virginia Forest Council.

The Printed Word

(From page 25)

propriate. In January, 1931 this was shortened to the present-day *American Forests*.

Editors, too, became more stable, energetic Percival S. Ridsdale (1910-1922) directing the content during a most active project period and Ovid Butler (1922-1948) taking over for the next quarter century. From 1944 until the current issue, Erle Kauffman assumed the editor's role, Mr. Butler acting in an advisory editor-in-chief's role until his retirement.

From time to time need has arisen to print other publications to fill a specific educational function. Among several score of these have been such valuable books and booklets as "Knowing Your Trees," "American Conservation," "Trees of the District of Columbia," "Managing Small Woodlands," and the popular "Teaching Conservation."

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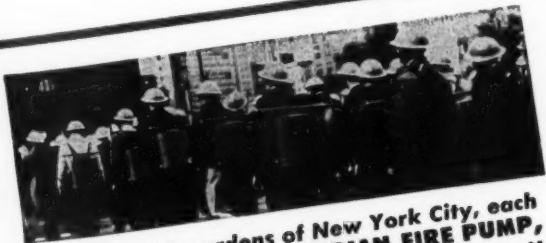


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